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GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (DUNKERS)

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for each of the four bodies comprising the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers), as follows:

- Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers)
- Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers)
- The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)
- Church of God (New Dunkers)

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....

Total expenditures during year.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (DUNKERS)

GENERAL STATEMENT

The general statement of the early history of the Brethren, Dunkers, or German Baptist Brethren, is presented very largely in the section for the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers), the oldest and largest of these bodies. In view of the fact that they have been popularly known, not as "German Baptist Brethren," but as "Dunkers," or "Dunkards," that name has been preserved.

The bodies grouped under the name German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers) in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the table following, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods. One member of this group, reported in 1916 and 1906 as German Seventh Day Baptists and in 1926 as Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728), has requested to be included with the Baptists Bodies in 1936. The body known as Old Order German Baptist Brethren in 1916 and 1906, and in 1926 as Old German Baptist Brethren, is shown in 1936 as Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers).

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (DUNKERS), 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group-----	1,381	188,290	1,243	\$9,900,815	1,333	\$1,720,956	1,104	138,128
Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers)-----	1,143	153,516	1,027	7,636,440	1,105	1,285,817	950	113,771
Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers)-----	67	3,589	60	133,100	60	10,939	-----	-----
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)-----	163	30,636	148	2,113,753	100	422,093	146	23,871
Church of God (New Dunkers)-----	8	549	8	17,522	8	2,107	8	481
1926								
Total for the group-----	1,279	158,248	1,206	11,110,013	1,192	2,293,622	1,067	133,493
Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers)-----	1,030	128,392	968	8,630,499	951	1,744,755	895	109,891
Old German Baptist Brethren-----	62	3,036	59	161,450	53	18,781	-----	-----
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)-----	174	26,020	166	2,274,064	106	523,681	160	22,917
Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) ¹ -----	4	144	4	18,000	3	2,400	3	144
Church of God (New Dunkers)-----	9	660	9	26,000	9	4,005	9	531
1916								
Total for the group-----	1,283	133,626	1,188	5,055,835	1,154	924,630	1,097	136,365
Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers)-----	997	105,102	928	3,990,898	911	705,725	899	111,686
Old Order German Baptist Brethren-----	67	3,399	60	107,212	43	7,120	-----	-----
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)-----	201	24,060	184	896,725	185	204,562	183	23,728
German Seventh Day Baptists ¹ -----	5	136	3	33,000	4	1,980	3	152
Church of God (New Dunkers)-----	13	929	13	28,000	11	5,243	12	799
1906								
Total for the group-----	1,090	97,144	974	2,802,532	-----	-----	866	78,575
German Baptist Brethren Church, Conservative-----	815	76,547	741	2,198,957	-----	-----	708	66,595
Old Order German Baptist Brethren-----	68	3,388	57	89,800	-----	-----	-----	-----
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)-----	202	17,042	172	472,975	-----	-----	156	11,850
German Seventh Day Baptists ¹ -----	5	167	4	40,800	-----	-----	2	130

¹ Included with Baptist Bodies for 1936 Census.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (CONSERVATIVE DUNKERS)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1, 143	273	870	23.9	76.1
Members, number.....	153, 516	56, 248	97, 268	36.6	63.4
Average membership per church.....	134	206	112		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	64, 171	24, 474	39, 697	38.1	61.9
Female.....	79, 942	31, 178	48, 769	39.0	61.0
Sex not reported.....	9, 403	601	8, 802	6.4	93.6
Males per 100 females.....	80.3	78.5	81.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	11, 189	5, 191	5, 998	46.4	53.6
13 years and over.....	130, 153	49, 811	80, 342	38.3	61.7
Age not reported.....	12, 174	1, 246	10, 928	10.2	89.8
Percent under 13 years ¹	7.9	9.4	6.9		
Church edifices, number.....	1, 092	265	827	24.3	75.7
Value—number reporting.....	1, 027	252	775	24.5	75.5
Amount reported.....	\$7, 636, 440	\$4, 102, 384	\$3, 534, 056	53.7	46.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$7, 401, 223	\$3, 984, 407	\$3, 416, 756	53.8	46.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$235, 217	\$117, 917	\$117, 300	50.1	49.9
Average value per church.....	\$7, 436	\$16, 279	\$4, 560		
Debt—number reporting.....	120	77	43	64.2	35.8
Amount reported.....	\$1, 033, 605	\$752, 850	\$280, 755	72.8	27.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	671	136	535	20.3	79.7
Parsonages, number.....	270	120	150	44.4	55.6
Value—number reporting.....	264	117	147	44.3	55.7
Amount reported.....	\$603, 670	\$404, 900	\$438, 770	51.4	48.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 105	270	835	24.4	75.6
Amount reported.....	\$1, 285, 817	\$664, 603	\$621, 214	51.7	48.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$393, 394	\$202, 153	\$191, 241	51.4	48.6
All other salaries.....	\$78, 213	\$44, 893	\$33, 320	57.4	42.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$132, 789	\$64, 433	\$68, 366	48.5	51.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$92, 730	\$72, 348	\$20, 382	78.0	22.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$227, 609	\$139, 112	\$88, 497	61.1	38.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$42, 794	\$16, 913	\$25, 881	39.5	60.5
Home missions.....	\$68, 728	\$24, 305	\$44, 423	35.4	64.6
Foreign missions.....	\$93, 234	\$37, 436	\$60, 748	38.2	61.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$85, 591	\$38, 502	\$47, 089	45.0	55.0
All other purposes.....	\$65, 725	\$24, 458	\$41, 267	37.2	62.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 164	\$2, 461	\$744		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	950	250	700	26.3	73.7
Officers and teachers.....	15, 331	5, 262	10, 069	34.3	65.7
Scholars.....	113, 771	42, 553	71, 218	37.4	62.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	247	82	165	33.2	66.8
Officers and teachers.....	2, 134	826	1, 308	38.7	61.3
Scholars.....	16, 605	6, 465	10, 140	38.9	61.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	6	9	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	106	51	55	48.1	51.9
Scholars.....	1,012	687	325	67.9	32.1
Prochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	102	70	32	68.6	31.4
Scholars.....	666	566	100	85.0	15.0

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	1,143	1,030	997	815
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	113	33	182	-----
Percent.....	11.0	3.3	22.3	-----
Members, number	163,516	128,392	105,102	76,547
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	25,124	23,290	28,555	-----
Percent.....	19.6	22.2	37.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	134	125	105	94
Church edifices, number	1,092	1,254	1,340	1,186
Value—number reporting.....	1,027	968	923	741
Amount reported.....	\$7,636,440	\$8,630,499	\$8,990,898	\$2,198,957
Average value per church.....	\$7,436	\$8,916	\$4,301	\$2,068
Debt—number reporting.....	120	131	116	84
Amount reported.....	\$1,033,605	\$676,584	\$129,705	\$38,100
Parsonages, number	270	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	264	201	95	83
Amount reported.....	\$903,670	\$923,820	\$160,390	\$56,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,105	951	911	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,285,817	\$1,744,755	\$705,725	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$393,394	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$78,213	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$132,799	\$1,214,930	\$455,581	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$92,730	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$227,609	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$42,794	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$68,728	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$98,234	\$515,260	\$250,144	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$85,691	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$65,726	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$14,565	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,164	\$1,835	\$775	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	950	895	899	708
Officers and teachers.....	15,331	13,021	12,620	9,212
Scholars.....	113,771	109,891	111,686	66,595

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the mem-

bership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers), the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1, 143	275	870	153, 516	56, 248	97, 268	64, 171	79, 842	9, 403	80.3	950	15, 331	113, 771
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	4	2	2	450	228	222	204	246	—	82.9	4	74	354
New Jersey.....	1	—	1	52	—	52	20	32	—	—	1	14	88
Pennsylvania.....	230	64	175	40, 024	17, 771	22, 253	16, 508	21, 092	2, 424	78.3	133	4, 038	33, 502
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	97	30	67	10, 591	5, 010	10, 981	7, 195	8, 706	600	81.8	91	1, 601	12, 251
Indiana.....	107	28	79	16, 958	6, 758	10, 200	7, 245	8, 852	861	81.8	101	1, 657	13, 260
Illinois.....	41	14	27	5, 907	2, 476	3, 431	2, 362	2, 975	570	79.4	39	635	4, 382
Michigan.....	28	7	21	2, 507	1, 134	1, 373	1, 123	1, 384	—	81.1	27	365	2, 106
Wisconsin.....	6	1	5	616	132	484	287	329	—	87.2	6	54	335
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	9	2	7	750	127	629	355	400	—	89.0	7	82	497
Iowa.....	34	7	27	3, 942	920	3, 022	1, 791	2, 151	—	83.3	31	465	3, 228
Missouri.....	31	6	25	2, 442	674	1, 768	1, 021	1, 254	107	81.4	26	288	1, 639
North Dakota.....	10	1	9	471	53	418	209	262	—	79.8	9	91	490
Nebraska.....	14	4	10	1, 364	441	923	623	741	—	84.1	11	153	871
Kansas.....	46	13	33	5, 184	2, 167	3, 017	2, 302	2, 882	—	79.9	41	626	4, 063
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	2	—	2	237	—	237	96	141	—	68.1	2	35	209
Maryland.....	49	10	39	7, 772	2, 517	5, 255	3, 620	4, 152	—	87.2	38	602	5, 867
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	730	—	730	338	392	—	86.2	—	—	—
Virginia.....	183	17	166	22, 791	4, 133	18, 658	8, 859	11, 339	2, 593	78.1	126	1, 818	13, 681
West Virginia.....	85	5	80	7, 246	889	6, 360	2, 248	2, 984	2, 014	75.3	70	712	4, 318
North Carolina.....	22	3	19	1, 079	290	1, 089	868	1, 111	—	79.8	18	140	1, 225
South Carolina.....	1	1	—	34	34	—	19	15	—	—	1	6	46
Florida.....	11	8	3	567	449	118	251	316	—	79.4	10	111	565
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2	—	2	73	—	73	40	33	—	—	2	17	65
Tennessee.....	20	3	17	1, 042	433	1, 509	823	1, 119	—	73.5	17	149	957
Alabama.....	3	—	3	285	—	285	130	155	—	83.9	2	20	90
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	2	—	2	167	—	167	75	92	—	—	1	12	56
Oklahoma.....	11	4	7	757	273	484	330	414	13	79.7	8	114	701
Texas.....	4	1	3	238	60	178	104	134	—	77.6	4	28	136
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	3	1	2	116	55	61	42	74	—	—	3	20	88
Idaho.....	11	6	5	1, 390	990	400	668	722	—	92.5	10	135	1, 029
Colorado.....	12	4	8	1, 322	554	768	622	700	—	88.9	9	142	926
New Mexico.....	2	1	1	149	125	24	56	93	—	—	2	28	146
Arizona.....	1	1	—	175	175	—	73	102	—	71.6	1	19	90
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	14	7	7	1, 672	1, 226	446	742	930	—	79.8	14	252	1, 442
Oregon.....	8	4	4	567	292	275	239	328	—	72.9	7	82	368
California.....	20	17	3	0, 043	4, 535	1, 508	2, 682	3, 200	161	83.8	28	686	4, 800

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1, 143	1, 030	997	815	153, 516	128, 392	105, 102	76, 547	11, 189	130, 153	12, 174	7.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	3	3	1	450	262	185	100	38	412	.....	8.4
Pennsylvania.....	239	169	142	105	40, 024	33, 671	27, 457	18, 889	2, 953	34, 131	2, 940	8.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	97	109	104	90	16, 591	14, 342	11, 044	9, 076	1, 299	14, 460	832	8.2
Indiana.....	107	121	123	101	16, 958	14, 678	12, 558	9, 949	1, 369	14, 066	623	8.4
Illinois.....	41	51	55	48	5, 907	6, 071	5, 026	3, 848	283	4, 621	1, 003	8.3
Michigan.....	28	28	27	18	2, 507	1, 860	1, 421	914	203	2, 304	.....	8.1
Wisconsin.....	6	7	5	7	616	580	251	253	55	561	.....	8.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	9	9	8	8	756	756	531	365	39	717	.....	5.2
Iowa.....	34	40	42	41	3, 942	3, 743	3, 688	2, 504	208	3, 382	262	8.1
Missouri.....	31	34	37	41	2, 442	2, 445	1, 808	1, 881	137	2, 138	167	6.0
North Dakota.....	10	19	21	17	471	570	1, 053	1, 311	1	400	61	2
Nebraska.....	14	17	22	24	1, 364	1, 388	1, 254	1, 096	107	1, 205	52	8.2
Kansas.....	46	57	65	62	5, 184	5, 237	4, 940	3, 905	535	4, 514	135	10.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	49	37	36	23	7, 772	6, 613	5, 397	3, 667	459	6, 956	357	6.2
Virginia.....	183	102	78	59	22, 791	10, 875	12, 712	9, 078	1, 358	18, 237	3, 196	6.9
West Virginia.....	85	49	43	43	7, 246	4, 650	4, 179	3, 457	614	4, 477	2, 155	12.1
North Carolina.....	22	18	21	14	1, 079	1, 300	964	744	180	1, 718	81	9.5
Florida.....	11	9	5	.....	567	419	118	.....	45	522	.....	7.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	20	24	18	16	1, 042	1, 573	1, 285	1, 104	90	1, 839	18	4.7
Alabama.....	3	2	2	1	285	136	92	52	22	263	.....	7.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	.....	5	8	9	.....	162	149	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	2	2	1	3	167	140	129	98	2	135	30	1.5
Oklahoma.....	11	14	19	24	767	653	925	861	64	660	33	8.8
Texas.....	4	5	9	5	238	332	333	142	7	231	.....	2.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	3	4	4	1	116	152	223	16	3	113	.....	2.6
Idaho.....	11	12	10	7	1, 390	850	743	476	101	1, 289	.....	7.3
Colorado.....	12	12	16	6	1, 322	1, 427	956	339	126	1, 196	.....	9.5
New Mexico.....	2	2	4	.....	149	137	201	.....	11	138	.....	7.4
Arizona.....	1	2	3	1	175	165	127	36	15	160	.....	8.6
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	14	18	16	9	1, 072	1, 503	882	453	94	1, 557	21	5.7
Oregon.....	8	9	11	9	567	444	353	410	27	540	.....	4.8
California.....	29	32	32	16	6, 043	4, 303	2, 654	1, 070	561	5, 321	161	9.5
Other States.....	17	8	7	6	1, 126	652	501	281	93	981	52	8.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: New Jersey, 1; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 1; South Carolina, 1; and Kentucky, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 143	1, 092	1, 027	\$7, 836, 440	120	\$1, 033, 605	264	\$903, 670
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	239	227	215	2, 038, 036	32	373, 976	60	295, 800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	97	95	88	870, 600	15	250, 117	30	100, 720
Indiana.....	107	107	99	691, 867	12	23, 142	25	71, 800
Illinois.....	41	40	39	386, 200	1	2, 900	22	105, 500
Michigan.....	28	28	27	115, 355	5	30, 060	1	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	6	6	5	8, 600	1	600	2	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	9	8	8	29, 200	1	600	2	(¹)
Iowa.....	34	33	33	198, 425	2	2, 600	13	37, 000
Missouri.....	31	31	29	78, 450	1	120	6	15, 500
North Dakota.....	10	10	8	17, 200			1	(¹)
Nebraska.....	14	12	12	51, 900	3	11, 730	8	23, 150
Kansas.....	46	43	39	325, 296	4	24, 635	15	29, 460
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	49	47	46	390, 425	5	56, 114	8	27, 500
Virginia.....	183	176	166	777, 014	10	92, 863	18	57, 500
West Virginia.....	85	73	64	105, 875	3	705	7	10, 050
North Carolina.....	22	21	21	24, 100	2	125		
Florida.....	11	11	11	40, 800	1	1, 000	1	(¹)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	20	18	18	47, 550	4	6, 125	1	(¹)
Alabama.....	3	3	3	2, 700				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	11	10	10	36, 950	3	8, 400	2	(¹)
Texas.....	4	4	3	4, 800			1	(¹)
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	3	3	3	2, 150				
Idaho.....	11	11	10	30, 975	1	365	6	10, 950
Colorado.....	12	11	11	63, 350	2	3, 700	5	7, 200
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	14	13	12	123, 975	2	25, 000	4	11, 200
Oregon.....	8	8	7	23, 700			3	3, 400
California.....	29	28	27	448, 617	7	94, 310	16	45, 600
Other States.....	18	15	13	102, 400	3	15, 418	7	42, 350

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Delaware, Kentucky, and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Arizona, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,143	1,105	\$1,285,817	\$393,394	\$78,213	\$132,799
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	4	4	8,067	3,338	1,122	450
Pennsylvania.....	239	232	340,816	98,144	24,591	32,208
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	97	97	159,351	53,145	7,063	16,867
Indiana.....	107	106	140,371	40,405	6,479	12,822
Illinois.....	41	40	68,174	25,920	4,310	6,126
Michigan.....	28	28	25,900	7,545	1,366	2,763
Wisconsin.....	6	6	2,252	1,204	30	19
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	9	9	6,443	2,460	98	1,369
Iowa.....	34	33	45,557	14,041	1,561	7,425
Missouri.....	31	27	10,683	4,819	433	1,057
North Dakota.....	10	9	2,199	688	183	64
Nebraska.....	14	13	9,238	4,527	229	782
Kansas.....	46	44	50,721	21,003	2,738	4,287
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	49	40	72,253	15,926	6,950	11,870
Virginia.....	183	178	121,037	33,286	7,148	10,765
West Virginia.....	85	78	20,782	8,980	1,397	2,221
North Carolina.....	22	21	7,072	2,265	38	457
Florida.....	11	10	5,839	800	12	1,029
SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	20	19	6,180	2,242	645	643
Alabama.....	3	3	102			25
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	11	9	8,111	2,240	207	171
Texas.....	4	4	2,637	900		1,050
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	3	3	323	61	27	23
Idaho.....	11	11	11,876	6,236	552	988
Colorado.....	12	11	8,456	3,960	308	397
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	14	14	15,336	3,898	962	770
Oregon.....	8	8	7,734	2,380	266	704
California.....	29	28	101,510	26,913	8,478	12,742
Other States.....	12	11	20,047	6,062	1,020	2,136

Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Delaware, Louisiana, and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Arizona, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$82,730	\$227,609	\$42,794	\$68,728	\$98,234	\$85,591	\$85,725
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	1,600	725	258	60	210	100	798
Pennsylvania.....	21,357	73,860	11,599	14,183	28,468	28,900	13,506
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	8,273	24,159	4,909	12,748	11,459	9,496	11,232
Indiana.....	8,956	21,929	5,364	10,021	13,317	11,943	9,135
Illinois.....	850	9,409	1,580	5,355	7,164	2,023	5,425
Michigan.....	2,231	6,149	755	1,323	1,545	1,935	348
Wisconsin.....	62	179	---	37	35	83	608
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	300	777	35	507	16	370	511
Iowa.....	620	5,181	1,793	2,909	5,977	2,106	3,944
Missouri.....	156	1,266	286	511	445	527	1,583
North Dakota.....	---	530	41	235	63	267	128
Nebraska.....	230	1,894	354	257	136	546	283
Kansas.....	5,819	6,103	1,048	1,977	2,948	1,453	3,345
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	8,777	11,324	3,201	1,761	6,048	3,328	3,008
Virginia.....	9,765	25,433	4,701	6,314	6,383	11,853	5,389
West Virginia.....	1,708	2,053	599	624	2,364	455	381
North Carolina.....	219	750	1,097	425	316	558	947
Florida.....	60	1,125	170	302	1,234	128	79
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Tennessee.....	290	642	535	216	261	152	554
Alabama.....	---	35	15	55	5	5	52
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	3,000	928	157	178	463	422	345
Texas.....	---	243	---	125	25	119	170
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	---	126	---	10	---	34	42
Idaho.....	80	1,336	650	995	421	601	267
Colorado.....	433	1,620	441	167	444	308	378
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,154	3,605	340	940	716	527	415
Oregon.....	32	1,563	475	390	228	690	943
California.....	12,101	20,365	1,930	5,787	6,933	4,024	1,337
Other States.....	2,661	4,242	461	610	610	1,733	512

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	1,143	153,518	1,027	\$7,636,440	120	\$1,033,605	1,105	\$1,285,817	950	113,771
California, northern.....	16	2,405	15	80,000	3	3,700	15	24,687	15	1,817
California, southern and Arizona.....	14	3,813	13	372,017	4	90,610	14	78,793	14	3,073
Colorado, eastern.....	10	1,100	9	58,850	2	3,700	9	6,779	8	778
Colorado, western and Utah.....	3	246	3	7,500			3	2,277	2	198
Florida and Georgia.....	11	567	11	40,800	1	1,000	10	5,839	10	565
Idaho, and western Montana.....	12	1,445	11	31,975	1	365	12	12,064	11	1,070
Illinois, northern and Wisconsin.....	25	4,084	23	307,600	2	3,500	25	49,341	25	2,914
Illinois, southern.....	22	2,439	21	87,200			21	21,085	20	1,803
Indiana, middle.....	36	5,799	33	287,500	5	5,600	35	50,760	34	4,169
Indiana, northern.....	49	7,820	46	282,267	7	17,642	49	67,407	47	6,720
Indiana, southern.....	24	3,471	21	125,600			24	23,095	22	2,506
Iowa, middle.....	14	1,498	13	73,000	1	2,100	14	16,058	13	1,225
Iowa, northern, Minnesota and South Dakota.....	17	2,153	16	122,550	2	1,100	17	28,411	15	1,564
Iowa, southern.....	12	1,047	12	32,075			11	7,531	10	930
Kansas, northeastern.....	18	1,756	14	98,229	2	9,000	17	13,023	17	1,453
Kansas, northwestern.....	6	699	5	23,457			5	4,305	5	558
Kansas, southeastern.....	8	710	7	31,610	1	635	8	4,891	8	595
Kansas, southwestern.....	14	2,013	13	172,000	1	15,000	14	28,502	11	1,457
Maryland, eastern.....	22	4,216	20	100,450	4	28,272	22	40,801	18	2,809
Maryland, middle.....	20	3,463	10	214,500	2	38,068	20	29,215	14	2,778
Maryland, western.....	10	985	9	19,475	1	2,750	10	4,725	7	467
Michigan.....	25	2,270	25	100,885	5	30,060	25	24,425	24	1,851
Missouri, middle.....	10	805	8	30,000			8	3,184	8	532
Missouri, northern.....	10	1,118	10	29,150	1	120	9	5,470	9	680
Missouri, southern and Arkansas.....	11	519	11	19,300			10	2,029	9	327
Nebraska.....	14	1,364	12	51,900	3	11,730	13	9,238	11	871
North and South Carolina.....	21	1,389	19	17,000	3	235	20	4,755	17	776
North Dakota and eastern Montana.....	12	532	10	18,350			11	2,334	11	537
Ohio, northeastern.....	31	5,031	29	297,000	8	26,510	31	51,094	30	3,549
Ohio, northwestern.....	24	2,972	23	134,550	1	4,000	24	30,399	21	2,660
Ohio, southern.....	44	3,731	38	442,250	6	228,598	44	79,477	42	6,187
Oklahoma, Panhandle of Texas, and New Mexico.....	13	942	12	44,750	3	8,400	11	11,270	10	847
Oregon.....	8	567	7	23,700			7	7,734	7	368
Pennsylvania, eastern.....	73	10,253	67	626,415	7	62,950	70	95,008	43	3,988
Pennsylvania, middle.....	51	9,984	48	466,975	5	21,000	51	65,344	44	8,256
Pennsylvania, southeastern; New Jersey; and east New York.....	19	3,483	18	304,300	2	12,150	19	54,241	19	3,209
Pennsylvania, southern.....	45	6,003	36	349,696			42	48,171	33	5,204
Pennsylvania, western.....	60	11,261	56	888,950	10	280,276	59	98,175	52	8,632
Tennessee.....	27	2,474	25	54,750	4	6,125	25	6,762	23	1,197
Texas and Louisiana.....	5	345	3	4,500			5	1,338	4	142
Virginia, eastern.....	27	2,622	25	52,664	1	3,500	26	15,753	17	1,260
Virginia, first.....	33	5,469	30	299,650	4	84,788	33	43,086	31	3,420
Virginia, northern.....	72	7,224	59	201,975	2	2,400	68	30,173	46	4,206
Virginia, second.....	44	6,185	42	187,650			42	28,810	33	4,267
Virginia, southern.....	42	4,593	34	81,150	3	2,175	41	12,205	28	2,515
Washington.....	14	1,672	12	123,975	2	25,000	14	15,336	14	1,442
West Virginia, first.....	32	3,207	27	46,300	1	500	32	10,664	23	1,898
West Virginia, second.....	13	766	10	10,400	1	137	9	753	11	495

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the various communities which arose toward the close of the seventeenth century for the purpose of emphasizing the inner life of the Christian above creed and dogma, ritual and form, and ceremony and church polity, one of the most influential, though not widely known, was that of the Pietists of Germany. They did not arise as protestants against Catholicism, but rather as protestants against what they considered the barrenness of Protestantism itself. With no purpose of organizing a sect, they created no violent upheaval, but started a healthy wave of spiritual action within the state churches already organized.

Among their leaders were Philip Jacob Spener and August Herman Francke, who together organized and supervised the mission, industrial, and orphan school at Halle. They gave a great impulse to the critical study of the Bible, struck a plane of moderation in theology, revived an interest in church history, and left a lasting testimony in at least one organization, the Church of the Brethren.

Among the students at the Halle School was Ernst Christoph Hochmann, who, after varying experiences of expulsion, arrest, ascetic life, and confinement in Castle Detmold, retired to Schwarzenau, where he came into intimate association with Alexander Mack, with whom he went on various preaching tours. In 1708, at Schwarzenau, eight of these Pietists went from the house of Alexander Mack to the River Eder. One of them, chosen by lot, led Alexander Mack into the water and immersed him three times in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Then Alexander Mack baptized the other seven and these eight, probably the first to receive trine immersion in the history of the Protestant Church, organized a new congregation which became the basis of the Täufer, Tunkers or Dunkers, Dompelaars, German Baptist Brethren, or Church of the Brethren, as they have been variously called, as a separate church.

The members of the new organization waived the question of apostolic succession, subscribed to no written creed, differed from other Pietists in that they were not averse to church organization, did not abandon the ordinances which Christianity, as a whole, held to be necessary for salvation, and in general gave evidence that they were men of intelligence and steadfastness. Gradually they worked out their doctrine, polity, and practice, following in many respects the same general line as the Quakers, Mennonites, and similar bodies, though they had no association with them, and are to be held as entirely distinct.

The church in Schwarzenau grew, and other congregations were organized in the Palatinate, at Marienborn, Crefeld, and Epstein in Switzerland, and in West Friesland; all suffered, at the hands of the state churches of Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, the hardships which have been the usual lot of independents and separatists. It was from Crefeld that the first Brethren, under the leadership of Peter Becker, sailed for America, settling in Germantown, Pa., in 1719. The next year Alexander Mack, with the remaining members of the Schwarzenau community, fled to Westervain in West Friesland, and in 1729, with 59 families, or 126 souls, crossed the Atlantic, landing in Philadelphia on September 15. The fate of the Brethren who did not come to America is not known. In all probability the greater number migrated, and thus the nucleus of the church was removed from European to American soil.

After the Brethren came to America the details of the organization were developed and individual congregations increased in number—first in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia; then in New Jersey, southern Pennsylvania, northern Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas; then reaching westward over the old Braddock road, immediately after the Revolution, to western Pennsylvania, and from the Carolinas into Kentucky, they were among the first to enter the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and from 1790 to 1825 the great central plain was rapidly populated by Brethren.

The Brethren of colonial times (then known generally as Dunkers) were for the most part German or Dutch farmers, although they engaged in some other occupations, particularly weaving. They retained their own language, and this created a prejudice against them on the part of their English neighbors, who looked upon them as illiterate, although the Saur presses of Germantown, Pa.,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. M. R. Zigler, executive secretary, Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers), Elgin, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

were famous in American colonial days. One private library contains over 400 different imprints of these presses, and their output of papers, almanacs, Bibles, and religious and secular work gives evidence not only of a flourishing business, but of a literary appreciation. This would seem to call for the organization of schools, but, aside from the interest of certain members in the founding of Germantown Academy, there is no early school history to record.

There was also a widespread, though unjust, feeling that socially and politically they belonged with the party that had opposed the Revolution, and the result was a mutual dislike, which was probably increased by the fact that, though not essentially selfish, they kept very much to themselves, mingled little with the world, and took little part in the general movements of the times.

The Brethren shared the experience of other religious bodies organized in the early history of this country. As conditions changed they developed different practices and to some extent different conceptions, which resulted in the formation of separate communities. The first to withdraw were John Conrad Beissel and his followers,¹ who founded, in 1728, the famous monastic community at Ephrata, Pa. In 1848, in Indiana, George Patton, Peter Eyman, and others organized a small group.² From that time there was no further division until 1881, when a comparatively small company withdrew³ in protest against certain modifications which they felt to be inconsistent with their early history. The next year another division took place,⁴ based chiefly upon objection to the form of government which had gradually developed within the larger body. As the years have passed there has grown up a feeling that, with a little more patience on all sides, this division might have been avoided. Recently greetings from the conferences of The Brethren Church and Church of the Brethren have been exchanged, and efforts have been made to unite these two bodies. In some localities the union is all but effected.

DOCTRINE

The Church of the Brethren in general terms is classed as orthodox trinitarian.

Baptism is by trine forward immersion, the person baptized being confirmed while kneeling in the water. The rite of foot washing and the love feast or agape immediately precede the communion or eucharist, the entire service being observed in the evening. Sisters are expected to be "veiled" during prayer, and especially at communion services. In case of illness, anointing with oil in the name of the Lord is administered as a means of reconsecration of spirit and healing of the mind and body. The rule of the eighteenth chapter of Matthew with respect to differences between members is observed. Plain attire, excluding jewelry for adornment, is advocated. The civil law is resorted to but little. Taking an oath is forbidden, all affidavits being made by affirmation. Nonresistance is taught, and all communicants are asked to be noncombatants, not because of personal fear nor out of a desire to be disloyal citizens, but because war is outlawed by the teaching and example of Jesus. Any connection, direct or indirect, with the liquor business is prohibited, and there is a corresponding insistence upon total abstinence.

The ideal in all these ceremonies and beliefs is the reproduction and perpetuation of the life and activities of the primitive Christians, and, while its effect is manifest in a somewhat stern and legal type of religious life, mysticism or the Pietistic temper has modified it in the direction of a quiet moderation in all things.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the church corresponds more nearly to the Presbyterian than to any other specific ecclesiastical form. The local congregation, usually presided over by the bishop of that body, is governed by the council of all the members. The power of discipline, including trial and excommunication, rests with the local congregation.

Ministers are elected by individual ballot by all the members of a congregation, from members of that congregation; but one feeling the call to the ministry may present his desires for acceptance. When appointed by the congregation, he exercises all the duties of the ministry save those especially assigned to the bishop, and in due time is ordained to the bishopric. The bishop of a congregation may

¹ German Seventh Day Baptists, now Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728).

² Church of God (New Dunkers).

³ Old Order German Baptist Brethren.

⁴ The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).

or may not be resident. The pastorate and a salaried ministry are being rapidly adopted by the congregations.

The individual congregation elects delegates, lay and clerical, to a State district meeting, connected with which there is also an "elders' meeting," composed of the bishops of the respective congregations. Above the State district meeting is the general conference of all the brotherhood. To this each district meeting elects one or more bishops as delegates, while the local churches elect other delegates. The delegates elected by the State district meetings constitute the standing committee of the general conference, which prepares business for presentation at that meeting. In the general sessions of the conference there is free discussion, and both classes of delegates vote together on the final disposition of a matter. Upon a proper request, a committee may be sent from the general conference to any local congregation for the purpose of settling any difficulties that the congregation itself or the bishops of the adjoining congregations may seem unable to adjust.

WORK

Although the Brethren from the time of the earliest settlements in America pursued a vigorous policy of church extension, moving forward into unoccupied territory, it was not until 1885 that regularly organized missionary endeavor in both home and foreign fields was undertaken.

Home mission work is being done in the United States and Canada. This territory is divided into 49 districts. The general conference elects a general board of seven members, with one member a woman. This board administers both home and foreign missions. Each district elects a district home-mission board. These district boards in cooperation with the general mission board constitute the home missionary organization. About 75 enterprises are under direction of this organization. An average of about \$100,000 is spent each year in equipment and salaries. The program includes small work among foreigners, and mountaineers, and an extensive work among distressed areas in city and rural fields.

The foreign mission enterprises of the Brethren are under the care of the general mission board, which in 1936 carried on work in India, China, and Africa, also supervising churches in Sweden and Denmark. In all these countries there are about 25 stations, occupied by 100 American missionaries, with 260 native helpers, and 27 churches, with a membership of about 8,620. There were also reported 180 schools of various grades with about 3,700 students, and 5 hospitals treating more than 60,000 patients. The amount contributed in 1936 for the support of foreign missions was about \$140,000; the value of property belonging to the denomination in foreign countries is estimated at about \$650,000, and there are endowments amounting to approximately \$1,500,000.

The denomination owns 6 senior colleges with an enrollment of 3,035 students and 1 theological seminary and training school with 143 students. The property and equipment was valued at \$3,182,795 in 1936. These institutions have a total cash endowment of \$1,776,810, notes and pledges of \$404,302, and annuities and nonproductive endowment of \$654,149.

The total offering of the Sunday school is over \$209,000 annually, of which \$56,000 goes to missions.

Many institutes and schools of method are provided. Leadership training is going on with large groups of people through training schools in local churches as well as in camps. Fifty summer camps for the various age groups of children, also for youth and adults were held in 1936 with more than 4,400 in attendance.

The church seeks to take care of her own poor and homeless by establishing and maintaining comfortable homes for them. There are 15 such institutions in the United States.

OLD GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (OLD ORDER DUNKERS)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages nor Sunday schools were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	5	62		
Members, number.....	3,589	376	3,213	10.5	89.5
Average membership per church.....	54	75	52		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,500	164	1,336	10.9	89.1
Female.....	2,089	212	1,877	10.1	89.9
Males per 100 females.....	71.8	77.4	71.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,522	376	3,146	10.7	89.3
13 years and over.....	67		67		
Age not reported.....	67		67		
Church edifices, number.....	67	4	63		
Value—number reporting.....	60	4	56		
Amount reported.....	\$133,100	\$0,100	\$124,000	6.8	93.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$133,100	\$9,100	\$124,000	6.8	93.2
Average value per church.....	\$2,218	\$2,275	\$2,214		
Number reporting "no debt".....	53	4	49		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	60	5	55		
Amount reported.....	\$10,939	\$1,515	\$9,424	13.8	86.2
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$814	\$160	\$654	19.7	80.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,435	\$00	\$1,375	4.2	95.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,300	\$76	\$3,224	2.3	97.7
Local relief and charity, etc.....	\$2,366	\$900	\$1,466	38.0	62.0
Home missions.....	\$286		\$286		100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$777	\$267	\$510	34.4	65.6
All other purposes.....	\$1,961	\$52	\$1,909	2.7	97.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$182	\$379	\$168		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	62	67	68
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	5	-5	-1	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	3,589	3,036	3,399	3,388
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	553	-363	11	-----
Percent.....	18.2	-10.7	0.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	54	49	51	50
Church edifices, number.....	67	66	73	66
Value—number reporting.....	60	59	60	57
Amount reported.....	\$133,100	\$161,450	\$107,212	\$89,800
Average value per church.....	\$2,218	\$2,736	\$1,787	\$1,575
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	60	53	43	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,939	\$18,781	\$7,120	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$814	\$13,533	\$5,058	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,435			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,300			-----
Local relief and charity, etc.....	\$2,366			-----
Home missions.....	\$286	\$5,084	\$2,062	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$777			-----
All other purposes.....	\$1,061			-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$164	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$182	\$354	\$166	-----

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, and membership classified by age for 1936. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and also the church expenditures for 1936, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value or expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	67	5	62	3,589	376	3,213	1,500	2,089	71.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
Pennsylvania.....	3		3	153		153	64	89	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	20		20	1,188		1,188	487	701	69.5
Indiana.....	11		11	733		733	313	420	74.5
Illinois.....	3		3	49		49	19	30	
Michigan.....	3		3	82		82	31	51	
Wisconsin.....	1	1		26	26		14	12	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Iowa.....	1		1	15		15	8	7	
Missouri.....	2		2	42		42	15	27	
North Dakota.....	1		1	15		15	5	10	
Kansas.....	5		5	208		208	123	175	70.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	2		2	130		130	54	76	
Virginia.....	7		7	246		246	101	145	69.7
West Virginia.....	2		2	30		30	12	18	
North Carolina.....	1	1		22	22		9	13	
Florida.....	1	1		18	18		8	10	
MOUNTAIN:									
Colorado.....	1		1	7		7	4	3	
PACIFIC:									
California.....	3	2	1	535	310	225	233	302	77.2

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	13 years and over	Age not report- ed
United States.....	67	62	67	68	3,589	3,036	3,399	3,388	3,522	67
Pennsylvania.....	3	4	5	3	153	202	319	235	153	
Ohio.....	20	19	18	20	1,188	967	1,199	1,204	1,171	17
Indiana.....	11	11	13	13	733	652	659	760	733	
Illinois.....	3	3	2	4	49	70	72	102	41	8
Michigan.....	3	3	4	3	82	89	90	98	82	
Kansas.....	5	5	3	3	298	265	203	106	256	42
Virginia.....	7	4	6	6	246	202	289	280	246	
West Virginia.....	2	2	3	3	30	33	65	114	30	
California.....	3				535				535	
Other States.....	10	11	13	13	275	526	503	459	275	

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Missouri and Maryland; and 1 in each of the following—Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Florida, North Carolina and Colorado.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936
 [Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value or expenditures]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES								
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other, than pastors'	Repairs and improve-ments	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States.....	67	67	60	\$133, 100	60	\$10, 939	\$814	\$1, 435	\$3, 300	\$2, 366	\$288	\$777	\$1, 961
Ohio.....	20	19	19	49, 600	20	3, 491	435	534	1, 282	705	25	54	408
Indiana.....	11	11	11	27, 400	10	2, 132	91	361	320	275	10	175	900
Illinois.....	3	3	3	4, 500	3	407	50	102	145		65		45
Michigan.....	3	3	3	2, 800	3	181		5	162			11	3
Kansas.....	5	5	5	14, 600	4	993	44	110	418	185	41	5	190
Virginia.....	7	7	6	13, 500	6	385		85	100	50	50		100
California.....	3	1	1		3	1, 915	160		136	900		517	202
Other States.....	15	18	² 12	20, 700	³ 11	1, 435	34	188	737	251	95	15	115

¹ Amount for California combined with figures for Virginia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Maryland; and 1 in each of the following—Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Florida, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

³ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Maryland; and 1 in each of the following—Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Florida, and North Carolina.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Up to the latter part of the nineteenth century the history of the Dunkers² was one of peace. Whatever disparity of individual opinion there was did not pass the bounds of mutual forbearance. As, however, social customs developed along more modern lines during the latter part of that century, certain influences were manifested among the communities which tended to lessen the emphasis upon many of the special customs of the earlier times. Accordingly, some of the members, fearful lest the traditions of the founders of the denomination should be overborne, and "the Scriptures suffer violence," and desirous of perpetuating the type of life, as well as of belief, observed by the early Brethren, withdrew in 1881 and formed the organization known as the "Old German Baptist Brethren."

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In certain matters of doctrine and also in some features of church organization the Old Order Brethren are in essential agreement with the other branches. They accept the literal teaching of the Scriptures in regard to the Lord's Supper and foot washing; hold close communion; practice nonconformity to the world in war, politics, secret societies, dress, and amusements; refuse to swear or take oath under any circumstances; reject a salaried ministry; anoint with oil those who are sick, not so much for the healing of the natural body as for spiritual healing; strictly enjoin temperance upon all their members; and allow none to

¹ This statement is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, as revised by Rev. J. M. Kimmel, publishing agent of the "Vindicator," Brookville, Ohio, and it has been approved by him in its present form.

² See Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers).

traffic in alcoholic or malt liquors. They believe that nothing but death can break the marriage vow, and refuse to perform a marriage ceremony for any divorced person.

WORK

Specially organized missions, Sunday schools, and ecclesiastical schools are regarded by these Brethren as opposed to essential Christianity, but they are charitable in deed as in word, support their own poor, and extend a helping hand to all needy persons, whether they are or are not members of their own religious organization.

THE BRETHREN CHURCH (PROGRESSIVE DUNKERS)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized persons who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by triune immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	163	57	106	35.0	65.0
Members, number.....	30,680	17,067	13,509	55.7	44.3
Average membership per church.....	188	299	128		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	12,599	7,150	5,449	56.8	43.2
Female.....	10,868	9,917	6,951	58.8	41.2
Sex not reported.....	1,169		1,169		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	74.7	72.1	78.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,316	1,505	811	65.0	35.0
13 years and over.....	23,900	13,800	10,040	58.0	42.0
Age not reported.....	4,420	1,702	2,718	38.5	61.5
Percent under 13 years ²	8.8	9.8	7.5		
Church edifices, number.....	157	55	102	35.0	65.0
Value—number reporting.....	148	52	96	35.1	64.9
Amount reported.....	\$2,113,753	\$1,555,282	\$558,471	73.6	26.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,064,367	\$1,518,582	\$545,775	73.6	26.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$49,396	\$36,700	\$12,696	74.3	25.7
Average value per church.....	\$14,282	\$29,009	\$5,817		
Debt—number reporting.....	36	27	9		
Amount reported.....	\$288,547	\$271,246	\$17,301	94.0	6.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	78	16	62		
Parsonages, number.....	63	25	38		
Value—number reporting.....	63	25	38		
Amount reported.....	\$192,225	\$112,250	\$79,975	58.4	41.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	160	57	103	35.6	64.4
Amount reported.....	\$422,093	\$297,088	\$125,005	70.4	29.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$136,937	\$81,779	\$55,158	69.7	40.3
All other salaries.....	\$26,959	\$22,164	\$4,795	82.2	17.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$39,301	\$25,680	\$13,621	65.3	34.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,276	\$40,169	\$10,107	79.9	20.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$72,512	\$57,700	\$14,812	79.6	20.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,647	\$2,474	\$1,173	69.9	30.1
Home missions.....	\$21,440	\$15,207	\$6,233	70.9	29.1
Foreign missions.....	\$37,968	\$29,017	\$8,951	76.4	23.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,199	\$4,177	\$4,022	50.9	49.1
All other purposes.....	\$24,824	\$18,721	\$6,103	76.4	24.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,638	\$5,214	\$1,212		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	146	53	93	36.3	63.7
Officers and teachers.....	2,803	1,401	1,402	49.8	50.2
Scholars.....	23,871	14,559	9,312	61.0	39.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	20	12		
Officers and teachers.....	364	225	139	61.8	38.2
Scholars.....	2,975	2,045	930	68.7	31.3
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	6	2		
Officers and teachers.....	30	20	10		
Scholars.....	299	222	77	74.2	25.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	163	174	201	202
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-11	-27	-1	
Percent.....	-0.3	-13.4	-0.5	
Members, number.....	30,636	28,026	24,060	17,042
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	4,610	1,966	7,018	
Percent.....	17.7	8.2	41.2	
Average membership per church.....	188	160	120	84
Church edifices, number.....	157	176	192	184
Value—number reporting.....	148	166	184	172
Amount reported.....	\$2,113,753	\$2,274,064	\$896,725	\$472,975
Average value per church.....	\$14,282	\$13,690	\$4,874	\$2,750
Debt—number reporting.....	36	37	38	29
Amount reported.....	\$288,547	\$236,814	\$114,269	\$41,400
Parsonages, number.....	63			
Value—number reporting.....	63	50	25	20
Amount reported.....	\$192,225	\$258,200	\$67,250	\$41,700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	160	166	185	
Amount reported.....	\$422,093	\$523,051	\$204,562	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$136,937			
All other salaries.....	\$26,559			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$39,301	\$447,077	\$164,223	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,276			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$72,512			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,047			
Home missions.....	\$21,440	\$75,704	\$40,339	
Foreign missions.....	\$37,998			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,199			
All other purposes.....	\$24,824			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,638	\$3,155	\$1,106	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	146	160	183	156
Officers and teachers.....	2,803	2,445	2,402	1,564
Scholars.....	23,871	22,917	23,728	11,850

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	163	57	106	30,636	17,067	13,569	12,599	16,868	1,169	74.7	146	2,803	23,871
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New Jersey.....	2		2	102		102	36	66			2	16	59
Pennsylvania.....	35	15	20	6,600	4,122	2,538	2,789	3,702	169	75.3	34	669	5,835
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	27	10	17	4,913	2,698	2,215	2,053	2,860		71.8	25	484	3,733
Indiana.....	38	11	27	8,009	4,304	3,705	3,326	4,383	300	76.9	32	638	4,948
Illinois.....	2		2	525		525	246	279		88.2	2	32	471
Michigan.....	1		1	81		81	28	53					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	6	1	5	1,148	392	756	404	494	250	81.8	5	98	730
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	458	338	120	186	272		68.4	2	36	200
Kansas.....	5		5	747		747	322	425		76.8	5	74	372
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1		1	46		46	21	25			1	8	40
Maryland.....	4	2	2	957	729	228	405	552		73.4	4	79	710
District of Columbia.....	1	1		433	433		170	237		68.5	1	46	383
Virginia.....	12	3	9	1,242	374	868	564	648		91.7	9	114	907
West Virginia.....	6	1	5	851	152	699	154	247	450	62.3	3	14	133
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	3		3	107		107	35	72			3	30	275
Tennessee.....	1		1	100		100	51	49			1	8	100
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	1	2	562	130	432	229	333		68.8	3	55	417
California.....	14	11	3	3,695	3,395	300	1,544	2,161		71.8	14	402	4,558

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	183	174	201	202	30,636	26,026	24,060	17,042	2,316	23,900	4,420	8.8
Pennsylvania.....	35	33	45	49	6,660	5,222	5,561	3,885	567	5,781	312	8.9
Ohio.....	27	30	28	29	4,913	4,825	3,639	2,592	383	4,377	153	8.0
Indiana.....	38	38	41	29	8,009	6,278	5,879	3,800	528	5,634	1,847	8.6
Illinois.....	2	3	4	7	525	738	581	716	26	490	-----	5.0
Michigan.....	1	3	5	5	81	148	248	201	3	78	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	-----	3	3	3	-----	30	45	68	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	6	8	9	13	1,148	1,150	1,269	852	79	754	315	9.5
Nebraska.....	2	3	3	4	468	655	645	471	32	426	-----	7.0
Kansas.....	5	6	13	16	747	688	1,007	810	26	721	-----	3.5
Maryland.....	4	4	5	5	957	842	976	616	58	899	-----	6.1
Virginia.....	12	21	20	26	1,242	1,656	1,675	2,166	85	750	407	10.2
West Virginia.....	6	6	7	1	851	776	500	80	16	46	789	-----
Kentucky.....	3	-----	-----	-----	107	-----	-----	-----	-----	107	-----	-----
Washington.....	3	-----	-----	-----	562	-----	-----	-----	15	267	280	5.3
California.....	14	8	7	7	3,665	1,861	982	379	425	2,963	317	12.6
Other States.....	² 5	8	11	8	681	1,167	1,053	406	73	608	-----	10.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: New Jersey, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Delaware, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	183	157	148	\$2,113,753	36	\$288,547	63	\$192,225
Pennsylvania.....	35	33	31	610,400	7	41,717	11	50,500
Ohio.....	27	26	22	281,000	6	57,398	9	25,300
Indiana.....	38	37	35	423,721	6	45,660	20	57,700
Iowa.....	6	6	5	59,700	-----	-----	2	(¹)
Kansas.....	5	5	5	19,950	-----	-----	3	4,625
Maryland.....	4	4	4	75,600	1	6,500	2	(¹)
Virginia.....	12	11	11	81,400	3	19,591	3	0,000
West Virginia.....	6	6	6	54,000	1	1,500	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	11,600	-----	-----	3	5,000
Washington.....	3	3	3	36,000	2	3,450	2	(¹)
California.....	14	14	13	341,182	8	94,848	2	(¹)
Other States.....	10	10	² 10	120,400	2	19,874	6	40,100

¹ Amount included in the figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New Jersey, 2; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES											
			Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
U. S.	163	160	\$422, 093	\$136, 937	\$26, 056	\$39, 501	\$50, 276	\$72, 512	\$3, 647	\$21, 440	\$37, 998	\$8, 169	\$24, 824	
Pennsylvania.....	35	35	92, 150	31, 514	6, 286	11, 086	8, 467	16, 360	637	5, 178	7, 778	1, 937	2, 907	
Ohio.....	27	27	72, 711	22, 742	3, 825	2, 803	14, 930	14, 491	588	3, 778	4, 030	2, 058	2, 470	
Indiana.....	38	37	77, 514	29, 394	3, 746	6, 806	5, 365	13, 460	1, 777	2, 338	3, 909	1, 170	10, 089	
Iowa.....	6	5	8, 689	4, 852	835	185	-----	590	136	172	567	348	1, 004	
Kansas.....	6	5	4, 184	2, 584	120	139	-----	686	10	202	199	68	176	
Maryland.....	4	4	7, 701	4, 341	1, 010	205	600	434	75	591	385	-----	-----	
Virginia.....	12	12	16, 460	6, 862	592	610	3, 568	1, 840	90	1, 141	1, 322	-----	435	
W. Virginia.....	6	5	5, 025	1, 600	-----	1, 601	600	282	-----	41	54	-----	847	
Kentucky.....	3	3	3, 636	1, 167	350	1, 180	-----	194	-----	88	67	415	175	
Washington.....	3	3	6, 615	3, 231	336	430	450	912	-----	330	896	-----	30	
California.....	14	14	105, 141	21, 046	8, 952	12, 906	11, 607	19, 839	825	6, 262	16, 012	1, 877	5, 816	
Other States.....	10	10	22, 267	7, 604	907	1, 141	4, 683	3, 424	109	1, 319	1, 879	326	875	

¹ Includes: New Jersey, 2; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The first Brethren came to America from Crefeld, Rhine Valley, in 1719. They settled at what is now Germantown (Philadelphia), Pa. The first church was organized there on Christmas Day 1723, with 23 members. The first minister was Peter Becker. Ten years later Alexander Mack, their leader in Europe, landed at Philadelphia with 59 families.

The numerical growth of the Brethren communities was slow, and by 1880, though widely dispersed,² the total membership was scarcely 60,000. The membership was largely agricultural and the ministry, though it numbered among its members some men of profound learning, was for the most part uneducated. There were no theological seminaries to which they looked for a ministry. Gradually the autonomy of the local churches was lost; strict adherence to forms of dress and worship were rigidly enforced; any steps looking toward progress or toward a better organization were sternly opposed; the attempt by some of the Brethren to establish higher institutions of learning, promote missionary enterprise, provide for an educated and supported ministry, and above all else, the earnest questioning of the authority of the annual conference as a legislative body, brought on a crisis. This led, after many futile efforts to avert it, to a division in the church. Those who advocated progress were derisively called "progressives." Their leaders were expelled from the church. After a vain attempt to be reconciled to the church, covering more than a year, these leaders determined to organize independently. Others in sympathy with this "progressive" movement voluntarily joined with it. So in 1882 the Brethren Church was organized.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church is thoroughly evangelical. The Brethren avoid doctrinal controversy and there is complete unanimity in belief and practice throughout the whole brotherhood. Perhaps the best expression of this doctrinal belief is set

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1924, has been revised by George E. Cone, national statistician of Brethren Churches, Fortis, Kans., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers).

forth in the "Message of the Brethren Ministry," adopted about 1917. These declarations are, in part, as follows:

The authority and integrity of the Holy Scriptures; God's supreme revelation made through Jesus Christ, a complete and authentic record of which revelation is the New Testament; and the Old and New Testaments, as originally given, the infallible record of the perfect, final, and authoritative revelation of God's will, altogether sufficient in themselves as a rule of faith and practice;

The preexistence, Deity, and incarnation by virgin birth of Jesus Christ, the Son of God;

The fall of man, his consequent spiritual death and utter sinfulness, and the necessity of his new birth;

The vicarious atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ through the shedding of His own blood;

The resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ in the body in which He suffered and died and His subsequent glorification at the right hand of God;

The justification by personal faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, of which obedience to the will of God and works of righteousness are the evidence and result; the resurrection of the dead, the judgment of the world, and the life everlasting of the just;

The personality and Deity of the Holy Spirit, who indwells the Christian and is his Comforter and Guide;

The personal and visible return of our Lord Jesus Christ from Heaven as King of Kings and Lord of Lords, the glorious goal for which we are taught to watch, wait, and pray;

The Christian should "be not conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of the mind," should not engage in carnal strife, and should "swear not at all";

The Christian should observe, as his duty and privilege, the ordinances of our Lord Jesus Christ, among which are (a) baptism of believers by trine immersion; (b) confirmation; (c) the Lord's Supper; (d) the communion of the bread and wine; (e) the washing of the saints' feet; and (f) the anointing of the sick with oil.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Brethren Church may be best described as congregational. Every congregation is a church of Christ. All the congregations voluntarily uniting for the promotion of the work committed to them form the Brethren Church as a whole. The organization of the local congregations is very simple and believed to be in harmony with the spirit of the New Testament teachings. There are elders and deacons, evangelists and deaconesses. The minister in charge of the work of a local church is the pastor. The deaconess may be a minister. A local congregation is entirely free to perfect its organization by electing any officers deemed necessary. The churches of a convenient geographical territory are formed into district conferences, of which there are nine.

WORK

The denomination maintains and supports Ashland College, located at Ashland, Ohio. This college has a property value of \$517,127, a permanent endowment of \$417,081, and additional income from church organizations equivalent to several thousand dollars annually; a strong school of education approved by the State Board, and now a member of The North Central Association of Colleges; a college of liberal arts; and a seminary for the training of ministers. Enrollment in all branches reaches near the thousand mark annually.

The church expends annually around \$25,000 in extension work in the home mission field. The Foreign Mission Board expends around \$45,000 in French Equatorial Africa and Argentina, South America. On both these fields, the smallest number of North American workers consistent with demands are used. Native workers are being used as rapidly as good practice will justify.

In addition to the above special enterprises of church activity there is maintained a home for the aged ministers and members at Flora, Ind., and a fully equipped publishing house at Ashland, Ohio. The main auxiliary organizations of the church are its Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, women's missionary society, Sisterhood of Mary and Martha, the layman's organization, and the Boy's Brotherhood. One of the new ventures of the denomination is Grace Theological Seminary, temporarily located at Akron, Ohio.

Though the denomination is small numerically, aggressive work is being done, and work is going forward in all of the accepted branches of the work of our Lord's church in this age. We believe the church has made many forward strides in the past decade, and is still looking ahead with zeal and determination.

CHURCH OF GOD (NEW DUNKERS)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (New Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. All of the organizations reported in 1936, as in previous census years, were in the State of Indiana, and no parsonages were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	8	1	7		
Members, number.....	549	64	485	11.7	88.3
Average membership per church.....	69	64	69		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	220	26	194	11.8	88.2
Female.....	329	38	291	11.6	88.4
Males per 100 females.....	66.9	(2)	66.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	6	2	4		
13 years and over.....	543	62	481	11.4	88.6
Percent under 13 years.....	1.1	(1)	0.8		
Church edifices, number.....	8	1	7		
Value—number reporting.....	8	1	7		
Amount reported.....	\$17,522	\$3,000	\$14,522	17.1	82.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,522		\$9,522		100.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$5,000	37.5	62.5
Average value per church.....	\$2,190	\$3,000	\$2,075		
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	1	5		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	1	7		
Amount reported.....	\$2,107	\$187	\$1,920	8.9	91.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,219	\$146	\$1,073	12.0	88.0
All other salaries.....	\$34	\$29	\$5		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$403		\$403		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$312	\$12	\$300	3.8	96.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$59		\$59		
All other purposes.....	\$20		\$20		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$263	\$187	\$274		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	1	7		
Officers and teachers.....	113	12	101	10.6	89.4
Scholars.....	481	65	416	13.5	86.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (New Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. Although it is probable that this denomination existed prior to 1916, no statistics were furnished for 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	8	9	13
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-1	-4	
Percent ²			
Members, number.....	549	650	929
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-101	-279	
Percent.....	-15.5	-30.0	
Average membership per church.....	69	72	71
Church edifices, number.....	8	9	13
Value—number reporting.....	8	9	13
Amount reported.....	\$17,522	\$26,000	\$28,000
Average value per church.....	\$2,190	\$2,889	\$2,154
Debt—number reporting.....		1	
Amount reported.....		\$200	
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	8	9	11
Amount reported.....	\$2,107	\$4,005	\$5,243
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,219		
All other salaries.....	\$34		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$463	\$3,378	\$4,743
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$312		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$59		
Home missions.....			
Foreign missions.....		\$327	\$500
To general headquarters for distribution.....			
All other purposes.....	\$20		
Not classified.....		\$300	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$263	\$445	\$477
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	8	9	12
Officers and teachers.....	113	95	115
Scholars.....	481	531	799

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Church of God (New Dunkers) was organized in 1848 by George Patton, Peter Eyman, and others, who withdrew from the German Baptist Brethren. The church claims that "Bible things should be called by Bible names" and that the Bible name for the church, foretold by prophecy as the new name, is "The Church of God." It refuses to adopt a human creed or confession of faith, as the Scriptures are given to this end and are infallibly right. Baptism (a burial or birth of water) is administered to those who profess faith in Christ and experience sorrow for sin, that they may receive the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Ghost. The observance of the communion, the literal washing of the saints' feet, and the anointing of the sick are held to be essential; and the second Advent of the Lord, and future rewards and punishments are taught.

An annual conference is held. Home missionary work is under the care of the mission board. There is no educational or philanthropic work.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. C. H. Holaday, New Castle, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 41

CHURCHES
OF THE LIVING GOD

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are presented for the two denominations grouped under the heading "Churches of the Living God," as follows:

Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship
Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth"

Prepared under the supervision of

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Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCHES OF THE LIVING GOD

GENERAL STATEMENT

Under this head are included in 1936 two bodies of Negro churches, similar in general type though differing in many details: The Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship and the Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth."

The Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, was reported in 1906 as Christian Workers for Friendship, having been organized at Wrightsville, Ark., in 1889, by Rev. William Christian. The name was changed to Christian Workers for Fellowship in 1915, The Church of Christ in God, reported in 1906, was afterwards consolidated with the Christian Workers for Fellowship, from which it had seceded.

Other divisions from this church followed, which were consolidated in an organization perfected September 25, 1925, and known as the Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth." It was joined January 26, 1926, by the Church of the Living God and the Church of the Living God, General Assembly, which had previously united, December 1924, at Athens, Tex. These two churches were reported separately in 1916; the Church of the Living God, General Assembly, was returned as the Apostolic Church in 1906.

The denominations grouped under the name "Churches of the Living God" in 1936, in 1926, in 1916, and in 1906 are listed below, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods. Certain changes in names and organization, as mentioned above, will be noted in more detail.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE CHURCHES OF THE LIVING GOD, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group.....	215	8,363	152	\$245,526	213	\$86,080	192	5,756
Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship.....	96	4,525	66	130,100	96	44,028	95	2,945
Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth".....	119	4,838	86	115,426	117	42,052	97	2,801
1926								
Total for the group.....	230	17,402	220	539,482	225	115,070	168	4,933
Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship.....	149	11,558	139	368,935	144	50,515	140	3,465
Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth".....	81	5,844	81	170,547	81	64,555	28	1,468
1916								
Total for the group.....	192	11,635	93	115,530	98	28,715	138	2,987
Church of the Living God.....	28	1,743	27	23,875	27	6,199	27	491
Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship.....	154	9,026	60	78,955	62	18,312	90	2,323
Church of the Living God, General Assembly.....	10	266	6	12,700	9	3,704	10	163
1906								
Total for the group.....	67	4,276	45	58,575	---	---	61	1,760
Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship.....	44	2,676	27	23,175	---	---	43	836
Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church).....	14	752	12	25,700	---	---	13	585
Church of Christ in God.....	9	848	6	9,700	---	---	5	289

CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD, CHRISTIAN WORKERS FOR FELLOWSHIP

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all baptized persons on the rolls of the church. Baptism is by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	56	61	35		
Members, number.....	4,525	3,243	1,282	71.7	28.3
Average membership per church.....	47	53	37		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,538	1,091	447	70.9	29.1
Female.....	2,987	2,152	835	72.0	28.0
Males per 100 females.....	51.5	50.7	53.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	4,525	3,243	1,282	71.7	28.3
Church edifices, number.....	66	42	24		
Value—number reporting.....	66	42	24		
Amount reported.....	\$130,100	\$111,850	\$18,250	86.0	14.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$129,000	\$111,350	\$18,250	85.9	14.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$500	\$500		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$1,971	\$2,663	\$760		
Debt—number reporting.....	3	3			
Amount reported.....	\$4,000	\$4,000		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	59	35	24		
Parsonages, number.....	2	2			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$1,800	\$1,800		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	96	61	35		
Amount reported.....	\$44,028	\$32,313	\$11,715	73.4	26.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$28,302	\$19,080	\$8,322	70.6	29.4
All other salaries.....	\$130	\$40	\$99	28.8	71.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$275	\$225	\$50	81.8	18.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$900	\$900		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13,117	\$10,144	\$2,973	77.3	22.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$551	\$373	\$178	67.7	32.3
All other purposes.....	\$744	\$651	\$93	87.5	12.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$459	\$530	\$335		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	95	60	35		
Officers and teachers.....	541	352	189	65.1	34.9
Scholars.....	2,045	2,018	927	68.5	31.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

Statistics for the Church of Christ in God, which united with this body between 1906 and 1916, have been added to the 1906 data. The decreases since 1926 are probably due to organization disturbances.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	96	140	154	53
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-53	-5	101	-----
Percent.....	-35.6	-3.2	(³)	-----
Members, number.....	4,525	11,568	9,626	3,524
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7,033	1,932	6,102	-----
Percent.....	-60.8	20.1	173.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	47	78	63	66
Church edifices, number.....	66	141	60	33
Value—number reporting.....	66	139	60	33
Amount reported.....	\$130,100	\$368,935	\$78,955	\$32,875
Average value per church.....	\$1,971	\$2,654	\$1,316	\$996
Debt—number reporting.....	3	27	14	8
Amount reported.....	\$4,000	\$26,460	\$7,380	\$1,810
Parsonages, number.....	2	4	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,800	\$6,300	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	96	144	62	-----
Amount reported.....	\$44,028	\$50,515	\$18,812	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$28,302	\$45,989	\$14,502	-----
All other salaries.....	\$139			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$275			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$900			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13,117			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	-----	\$4,526	\$4,310	-----
Home missions.....	-----			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$551			
All other purposes.....	\$744	\$351	\$303	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$459			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	95	140	99	48
Officers and teachers.....	541	444	296	143
Scholars.....	2,945	3,465	2,328	1,175

¹ Statistics for 1906 include those of the Church of Christ in God, united with this denomination between 1906 and 1916.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Christian Workers for Fellowship by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	96	61	35	4,525	3,243	1,282	1,538	2,987	51.5	95	541	2,945
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	—	24	24	—	9	15	—	1	5	20
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	5	5	—	240	240	—	88	152	57.9	5	28	168
Indiana.....	3	3	—	161	161	—	55	106	51.9	3	19	130
Illinois.....	6	6	—	255	255	—	79	176	44.9	5	30	147
Michigan.....	2	2	—	50	50	—	17	33	—	2	10	45
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	6	5	1	234	212	22	85	149	57.0	6	29	153
Nebraska.....	2	2	—	125	125	—	35	90	—	2	12	65
Kansas.....	3	3	—	204	204	—	73	131	55.7	3	29	180
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Florida.....	1	1	—	10	10	—	4	6	—	1	4	14
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	4	3	1	205	193	12	76	129	58.9	4	20	109
Tennessee.....	8	5	3	343	290	53	116	227	51.1	8	46	231
Alabama.....	7	2	5	238	81	207	90	198	46.5	7	38	200
Mississippi.....	2	1	1	40	21	19	11	20	—	2	9	23
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	12	5	7	477	222	255	169	308	54.9	12	63	325
Oklahoma.....	13	8	5	642	515	127	202	440	46.9	13	72	353
Texas.....	19	7	12	1,149	592	557	401	748	53.6	19	118	728
MOUNTAIN:												
Arizona.....	1	1	—	22	22	—	8	14	—	1	4	18
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1	1	—	56	56	—	20	36	—	1	5	30

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, BY STATES
 [Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
United States.....	96	149	154	53	4,525	11,558	9,826	3,524
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	4	6	1	240	659	304	15
Indiana.....	3	4	4	2	161	183	316	120
Illinois.....	6	8	9	2	255	644	318	55
Michigan.....	2	4	1	—	50	203	10	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	6	3	6	3	234	193	208	695
Nebraska.....	2	4	—	—	125	369	—	—
Kansas.....	3	3	4	3	204	134	110	135
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Florida.....	1	4	5	—	10	192	280	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	4	5	7	5	205	868	1,046	174
Tennessee.....	8	9	10	10	343	1,044	805	776
Alabama.....	7	8	9	2	288	535	792	37
Mississippi.....	2	5	11	5	40	145	282	253
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	23	34	12	477	1,683	1,857	780
Oklahoma.....	13	20	19	4	642	1,396	661	70
Texas.....	19	38	27	4	1,149	3,107	2,486	405
PACIFIC:								
California.....	1	4	—	—	56	28	—	—
Other States.....	2	3	2	—	46	85	61	—

¹ Statistics for 1906 include those of the Church of Christ in God, united with this denomination between 1906 and 1916.

² Includes: Pennsylvania, 1, and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT, BY STATES, 1936
 [Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	96	66	66	\$130,100	3	\$4,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	4	4	15,500	—	—
Indiana.....	3	3	3	7,600	2	3,000
Illinois.....	6	3	3	12,800	1	1,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	4	3	3	12,600	—	—
Tennessee.....	8	8	8	15,100	—	—
Alabama.....	7	7	7	6,600	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	12	10	10	10,750	—	—
Oklahoma.....	13	8	8	9,450	—	—
Texas.....	19	13	13	22,200	—	—
Other States.....	19	7	7	17,600	—	—

¹ Includes: Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 2; and Mississippi, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES								
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	To general headquar- ters	All other purposes
United States.....	96	96	\$44,028	\$28,302	\$139	\$275	\$900	\$13,117	\$551	\$744
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	5	5	3,300	2,248	—	—	—	1,030	43	39
Indiana.....	3	3	2,665	1,300	—	150	700	345	45	125
Illinois.....	6	6	2,988	1,603	—	—	200	1,095	23	67
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Missouri.....	6	6	3,119	1,912	—	—	—	1,091	41	75
Kansas.....	3	3	2,104	1,360	25	—	—	710	25	44
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	4	4	2,040	1,292	—	—	—	688	20	40
Tennessee.....	8	8	3,218	2,095	—	75	—	1,005	20	23
Alabama.....	7	7	2,728	2,000	75	—	—	548	50	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	12	12	4,387	3,109	12	50	—	1,124	62	30
Oklahoma.....	13	13	5,582	3,787	—	—	—	1,660	63	72
Texas.....	19	19	8,643	5,712	27	—	—	2,640	111	144
Other States.....	10	10	3,139	1,884	—	—	—	1,172	48	35

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Michigan, Nebraska, and Mississippi; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Florida, Arizona, and California.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Friendship was organized at Wrightsville, Ark., in 1889 by Elder William Christian. In 1915 the name Friendship was changed to Fellowship. Elder Christian was known as chief of the organization. The ruling of Chief Christian was the law and power of the chartered body. He and his wife, Ethel L. Christian, were known as the executive heads of the church and nothing could be done without their approval. Chief William Christian departed this life April 11, 1928, and the work of the Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, automatically fell into the hands of his wife, Ethel L. Christian, who has since officiated.

DOCTRINE

The distinctive characteristics of the church are—belief in baptism by immersion, washing of the Saints' feet, the use of water and unleavened bread for the Lord's Supper, and many other fraternal points of doctrine known only to members of the organization. The local organizations are known as temples, and are subject to the authority of a general assembly. The presiding officer is styled the chief or chiefess, or whoever may be appointed by the executive head to act during the meeting.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, was revised by Ethel L. Christian, chiefess, Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship, and approved by her in its present form.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The ministry includes ambassadors, evangelists, pastors, and missionaries. The seven ambassadors are assistants to the acting head, and they, with the evangelists, are used for the work of church extension.

Bible schools occupy an important place in the life of the church. There are auxiliaries engaged in works of mercy, particularly along the lines followed by fraternal societies, rendering assistance in the care of the sick and the burying of the dead.

One institution, located at Memphis, Tenn., is in operation and is known as the House of Refuge.

There is also a home for widows past 65. This home stands, but is not operating until the proper funds are raised to support the institution. It, also, is located at Memphis, Tenn.

CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD, "THE PILLAR AND GROUND OF TRUTH"

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth," for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all baptized persons on the rolls of the church. Baptism is by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	110	62	57	52.1	47.9
Members, number.....	4,838	2,922	1,916	60.4	39.6
Average membership per church.....	41	47	34		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,667	1,024	643	61.4	38.6
Female.....	3,128	1,873	1,255	59.0	40.1
Sex not reported.....	43	25	18		
Males per 100 females.....	53.3	54.7	51.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	378	241	137	63.8	36.2
13 years and over.....	4,460	2,681	1,779	60.1	39.9
Percent under 13 years.....	7.8	8.2	7.2		
Church edifices, number.....	86	44	42		
Value—number reporting.....	86	44	42		
Amount reported.....	\$115,428	\$73,776	\$41,650	63.9	36.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$115,428	\$73,776	\$41,650	63.9	36.1
Average value per church.....	\$1,342	\$1,677	\$992		
Debt—number reporting.....	5	4	1		
Amount reported.....	\$4,230	\$4,100	\$130	96.9	3.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	60	25	35		
Parsonages, number.....	11	9	2		
Value—number reporting.....	11	9	2		
Amount reported.....	\$15,000	\$12,500	\$2,500	83.3	16.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	117	61	56	52.1	47.9
Amount reported.....	\$42,062	\$28,729	\$13,333	68.3	31.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11,125	\$5,840	\$5,285	52.5	47.5
All other salaries.....	\$1,047	\$744	\$303	71.1	28.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,870	\$750	\$1,120	40.1	59.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,270	\$970	\$300	76.4	23.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13,455	\$10,506	\$2,889	78.5	21.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$135	\$124	\$11	91.9	8.1
Home missions.....	\$135	\$130	\$5	96.3	3.7
Foreign missions.....	\$35	\$35			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,258	\$716	\$542	56.9	43.1
All other purposes.....	\$11,732	\$8,854	\$2,878	75.5	24.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$360	\$471	\$238		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	57	40		
Officers and teachers.....	548	323	220	59.9	40.1
Scholars.....	2,801	1,772	1,029	63.3	36.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	5	5			
Scholars.....	75	75			
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	10	10			
Scholars.....	75	75			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth" for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The statistics given for the years prior to 1926 represent, so far as they were separately reported, the statistics of those bodies which combined in 1925 under the new designation.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ²
Churches (local organizations), number.....	119	81	38	14
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	38	43	24	
Percent ³				
Members, number.....	4,838	5,844	2,009	752
Increase over preceding census: ⁴				
Number.....	-1,006	3,835	1,257	
Percent.....	-17.2	190.9	167.2	
Average membership per church.....	41	72	53	54
Church edifices, number.....	86	84	33	12
Value—number reporting.....	86	81	33	12
Amount reported.....	\$115,426	\$170,547	\$36,575	\$25,700
Average value per church.....	\$1,342	\$2,106	\$1,108	\$2,142
Debt—number reporting.....	6	45	9	2
Amount reported.....	\$4,230	\$29,277	\$8,133	\$1,600
Parsonages, number.....	11			
Value—number reporting.....	11	14	1	2
Amount reported.....	\$15,000	\$25,100	\$250	\$1,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	117	81	36	
Amount reported.....	\$42,062	\$64,555	\$9,903	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11,125			
All other salaries.....	\$1,047			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,870	\$51,284	\$9,031	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,270			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13,455			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$135			
Home missions.....	\$135			
Foreign missions.....	\$35	\$13,271	\$872	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,258			
All other purposes.....	\$11,732			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$360	\$797	\$275	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	97	26	36	13
Officers and teachers.....	548	169	164	67
Scholars.....	2,801	1,468	659	585

¹ Statistics for 1916 represent the combined data for the Church of the Living God and the Church of the Living God, General Assembly.

² Statistics given for 1906 are those of the Church of the Living God, Apostolic Church.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

⁴ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth," by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each diocese in "The Pillar and Ground of Truth," the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	119	62	57	4,838	2,822	1,916	1,667	3,128	43	53.3	97	548	2,801
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	13	13	---	4	9	---	---	1	4	9
North Carolina.....	3	2	1	60	51	18	10	16	43	---	1	4	26
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	1	---	18	18	---	6	12	---	---	---	---	---
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	23	17	6	888	708	180	356	532	---	66.9	21	96	608
Texas.....	86	36	50	3,670	1,952	1,718	1,219	2,451	---	49.7	70	425	2,013
MOUNTAIN:													
Arizona.....	1	1	---	5	5	---	2	3	---	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:													
California.....	4	4	---	175	175	---	70	105	---	66.7	4	19	150

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ²	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ²	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
United States.....	119	81	38	14	4,838	5,844	2,009	752	378	4,460	7.8
Indiana.....	---	3	---	---	---	475	---	---	---	---	---
North Carolina.....	3	---	---	---	60	---	---	---	5	64	(³)
Arkansas.....	---	1	1	8	---	42	10	338	---	---	---
Oklahoma.....	23	18	2	1	888	1,100	46	35	92	796	10.4
Texas.....	86	54	31	2	3,670	3,203	1,848	173	264	3,406	7.2
California.....	4	---	---	---	175	---	---	---	15	160	8.6
Other States.....	43	5	4	3	36	1,024	105	206	2	34	(³)

¹ Combined figures for the Church of the Living God and the Church of the Living God, General Assembly.² Statistics given for 1906 are those of the Church of the Living God, Apostolic Church.³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.⁴ Includes: District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 1; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States....	119	86	86	\$115,428	5	\$4,230	11	\$15,000
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	376				
Oklahoma.....	23	14	14	16,950			3	2,500
Texas.....	86	66	66	94,100	5	4,230	8	12,500
California.....	4	3	3	4,000				
Other States.....	3							

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States..	119	117	\$42,082	\$11,125	\$1,047	\$1,870	\$1,270	\$13,455	\$135	\$135	\$35	\$1,258	\$11,732
North Carolina.....	3	3	253	175	15	20	-----	15	-----	25	-----	3	-----
Oklahoma.....	23	22	12,716	210	-----	60	-----	6,720	-----	-----	-----	8	5,718
Texas.....	86	86	26,186	10,520	1,032	1,790	1,270	5,166	135	85	35	1,200	4,953
California.....	4	4	2,260	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,260	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,000
Other States.....	3	2	647	220	-----	-----	-----	294	-----	25	-----	47	61

Includes: District of Columbia, 1, and Kentucky, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DIOCESES, 1936

DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	119	4,838	86	\$115,428	5	\$4,230	117	\$42,082	97	2,801
Eastern.....	4	82	3	376			4	753	2	35
Southeastern.....	81	3,351	64	87,050	5	4,230	81	19,699	64	1,801
Northwestern.....	34	1,405	19	27,400			32	21,610	31	965

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This church, though shown under a new designation in 1926, is an outgrowth of the body organized at Wrightsville, Ark., in 1889, by Rev. William Christian, as the Church of the Living God, Christian Workers for Fellowship.

There had been a previous division, in 1902, of a group which called themselves the Church of the Living God, Apostolic Church; these churches were organized in 1908 by Rev. C. W. Harris, under the name Church of the Living God, General Assembly. In 1925 a number of other churches withdrew from the original body and were united by Rev. E. J. Cain under the name Church of the Living God, "The Pillar and Ground of Truth"; and the following year two bodies joined them, one of them being the General Assembly and the other a group of churches organized in 1908 in the State of Texas, the Church of the Living God, these two having previously united at Athens, Tex., in 1924.

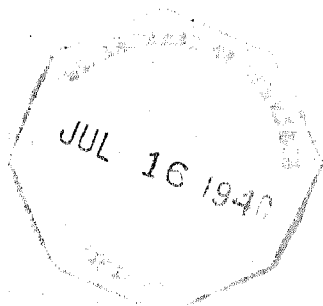
ORGANIZATION

The denomination is episcopal in form of government, having at the present time three bishops, each in charge of a diocese holding annual assemblies. Every 2 years there is a meeting called the general assembly, presided over by the bishops in order of their age. Bishops are elected at these meetings by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates.

WORK

The church maintains a home for aged Negroes, called the Booker T. Washington Home, at Oklahoma City, Okla., and a secondary school and orphans' home, the Edmondson Institute and Orphanage, at Athens, Tex. The official organ, the Western News Review, is published weekly at Oklahoma City, Okla., at which place the headquarters of the denomination are located.

¹ No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.



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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 42

CHRISTIAN UNION

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$-----
For all other salaries.....	-----
For repairs and improvements.....	-----
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	-----
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	-----
For home missions.....	-----
For foreign missions.....	-----
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	-----
For all other purposes.....	-----
Total expenditures during year.....	-----

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHRISTIAN UNION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.--A general summary of the statistics for the Christian Union for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons whose names have been placed on the roll of communicants in the local churches upon profession of faith. The form of baptism is not prescribed.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	93	9	84	-----	-----
Members, number.....	6, 124	507	5, 617	8.3	91.7
Average membership per church.....	66	56	67	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2, 488	208	2, 280	8.4	91.6
Female.....	3, 298	299	2, 999	9.1	90.9
Sex not reported.....	338	-----	338	-----	100.0
Males per 100 females.....	75.4	69.6	76.0	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	227	38	189	16.7	83.3
13 years and over.....	4, 938	347	4, 591	7.0	93.0
Age not reported.....	959	122	837	12.7	87.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	4.4	9.9	4.0	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	83	7	76	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	77	6	71	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$171, 125	\$23, 700	\$147, 425	13.8	86.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$170, 225	\$23, 700	\$146, 525	13.9	86.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$900	-----	\$900	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2, 222	\$3, 950	\$2, 076	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$905	\$805	\$300	66.9	33.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	62	5	57	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	8	2	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	7	2	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9, 800	\$3, 000	\$6, 800	30.6	69.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	85	6	79	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$33, 427	\$9, 076	\$24, 351	20.0	80.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18, 169	\$4, 254	\$13, 915	23.4	76.6
All other salaries.....	\$2, 020	\$370	\$1, 650	18.3	81.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5, 328	\$647	\$4, 681	12.1	87.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$425	\$192	\$233	45.2	54.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 865	\$923	\$2, 942	23.0	77.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$753	\$138	\$615	18.3	81.7
Home missions.....	\$547	\$18	\$529	3.3	96.7
Foreign missions.....	\$626	-----	\$626	-----	100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$528	\$134	\$394	25.4	74.6
All other purposes.....	\$1, 166	-----	\$1, 166	-----	100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$393	\$1, 113	\$339	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	79	4	75	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	895	71	824	7.9	92.1
Scholars.....	4, 702	344	4, 358	7.3	92.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	-----	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	31	-----	31	-----	-----
Scholars.....	153	-----	153	-----	100.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	5	-----	5	-----	-----
Scholars.....	100	-----	100	-----	100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Christian Union for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	93	137	220	216
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-44	-83	4	-----
Percent.....	-32.1	-37.7	1.9	-----
Members, number.....	6,124	8,791	13,692	13,905
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,667	-4,901	-213	-----
Percent.....	-30.3	-35.8	-1.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	66	64	62	64
Church edifices, number.....	83	123	193	188
Value—number reporting.....	77	118	191	185
Amount reported.....	\$171,125	\$370,784	\$341,510	\$299,250
Average value per church.....	\$2,222	\$3,142	\$1,788	\$1,618
Debt—number reporting.....	2	4	15	13
Amount reported.....	\$905	\$3,360	\$9,169	\$5,288
Parsonages, number.....	8	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	7	11	8	3
Amount reported.....	\$9,800	\$24,500	\$11,000	\$2,200
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	85	122	170	-----
Amount reported.....	\$33,427	\$65,200	\$47,079	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18,109	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2,020	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,328	\$50,414	\$43,579	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$425	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,805	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$753	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$547	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$620	\$0,310	\$3,500	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$528	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$1,166	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$2,485	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$393	\$535	\$267	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	79	101	172	168
Officers and teachers.....	895	926	1,479	1,514
Scholars.....	4,702	6,789	11,582	9,234

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Christian Union by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each council in the Christian Union, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including the number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	93	9	84	6,124	507	5,617	2,488	3,298	338	75.4	79	895	4,702
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	53	4	49	2,952	161	2,791	1,172	1,635	145	71.7	50	543	2,853
Indiana.....	10	1	9	817	35	782	347	470	-----	73.8	7	101	477
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	6	-----	6	630	-----	630	277	353	-----	78.5	4	61	220
Missouri.....	12	4	8	950	311	639	414	536	-----	77.2	10	91	577
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	1	-----	1	60	-----	60	-----	-----	60	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	4	-----	4	117	-----	117	41	76	-----	(1)	2	14	66
Oklahoma.....	7	-----	7	598	-----	598	237	228	133	103.9	6	85	509

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	93	137	220	216	6,124	8,791	13,692	13,905	227	4,838	959	4.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	53	78	123	117	2,952	3,971	7,678	8,184	117	2,366	469	4.7
Indiana.....	10	12	13	15	817	1,170	1,366	1,488	44	773	-----	5.4
Illinois.....	-----	-----	4	4	-----	-----	155	123	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	6	8	14	15	630	897	1,048	655	22	522	86	4.0
Missouri.....	12	17	39	33	950	1,706	2,382	2,433	11	817	122	1.3
Nebraska.....	-----	1	2	-----	-----	40	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	-----	1	1	4	-----	14	25	99	-----	-----	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	-----	2	5	5	-----	78	55	139	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	1	2	2	1	60	58	73	53	-----	-----	60	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	4	6	5	-----	117	149	96	-----	-----	28	89	-----
Oklahoma.....	7	10	11	17	598	708	721	541	33	432	133	7.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	190	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States....	93	83	77	\$171, 125	2	\$905	7	\$9, 800
Ohio.....	53	49	47	90, 725			3	4, 000
Indiana.....	10	9	8	24, 300			2	
Iowa.....	6	5	4	21, 400			1	1 5, 800
Missouri.....	12	12	11	22, 100	1	605	1	
Tennessee.....	1		1					
Arkansas.....	4	1	1					
Oklahoma.....	7	7	6	12, 600	1	300		

¹ Amount for Indiana and Iowa combined with figures for Missouri, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Arkansas combined with figures for Oklahoma, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States...	93	85	\$33, 427	\$18, 169	\$2, 020	\$5, 328	\$425	\$3, 865	\$753	\$547	\$626	\$528	\$1, 166
Ohio.....	53	50	16, 145	8, 286	1, 152	2, 576	90	2, 219	354	304	523	208	433
Indiana.....	10	10	4, 788	2, 455	184	1, 400		308	160	25	20	106	130
Iowa.....	6	6	2, 294	1, 430	10	354	20	317	37	55	32	30	9
Missouri.....	12	10	6, 179	3, 987	344	542	192	448	92	38	20	162	348
Tennessee.....	1												
Arkansas.....	4	2											
Oklahoma.....	7	7	4, 021	2, 011	330	456	123	573	110	125	25	22	246

¹ Amount for Arkansas combined with figures for Oklahoma, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY COUNCILS, 1936

COUNCIL	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	93	6,124	77	\$171,125	2	\$905	85	\$33,427	79	4,702
Arkansas	4	117	1	600	—	—	2	399	2	66
Indiana	8	732	7	22,500	—	—	8	4,068	5	369
Iowa	0	630	4	21,400	—	—	6	2,294	4	220
Kentucky and Tennessee	1	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	12	950	11	22,100	1	605	10	6,179	10	577
North Ohio	26	1,752	23	56,425	—	—	26	11,975	25	1,701
South Ohio	29	1,285	25	36,100	—	—	26	4,890	27	1,260
Oklahoma	7	598	6	12,000	1	300	7	3,662	6	509

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The churches forming the organization called Christian Union trace their origin to a number of independent movements, from 1795 to 1864, for a larger liberty in religious thought and worship, a greater freedom from ecclesiastical domination, and a closer affiliation of men and women of different creeds and beliefs. A number of these independent churches sprang up in various parts of the country, the leaders having no knowledge of the existence of the others or their efforts to bring about a closer union of believers.

Rev. James O'Kelley led one effort in North Carolina, Rev. Abner Jones one in Vermont, and Rev. Barton W. Stone led another in Kentucky. From 1835 to 1857 independent organizations were also formed in Clay and Ray Counties, Mo., under the leadership of Rev. John Walker and Reverend Livingstone; and in 1857 several organizations were formed in Monroe County, Ind., by Rev. Eli P. Farmer, which were known as the Evangelical Christian Union. During the Civil War Mr. Farmer entered the Army as a chaplain and a number of his followers volunteered, and as a result most of the organizations were disbanded for lack of a ministerial leader. Mr. Farmer united with the Christian Union organization later, however, when he returned from the war. Several independent churches were organized in Michigan under the leadership of Rev. Hiram Rathbun, but later they were disbanded. Of the seven Missouri churches, six were formally merged with the Christian Union organization in 1868, under the leadership of Rev. J. V. B. Flack, and are still identified with the movement.

The intensity of the political strife during the Civil War became very bitter, and was manifest in extremely intolerant partisan preaching. The war spirit entered into the church services to such an extent that many ministers and laymen who were strongly opposed to the presentation of such questions from the pulpit withdrew from the different denominations. Others, who refused to endorse war and countenance what they termed "an unwarrantable meddling of both North and South, which was the culmination of the great injustice and insane haste on the part of the extreme leaders of both sections," were expelled from the churches or socially ostracized, and many of them joined the ranks of those who were impatient under the restrictions of ecclesiastical rule.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Mr. J. W. Hyder, secretary of the Christian Union General Council, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Christian Union became a distinct church organization in 1864. Rev. J. F. Given, of Columbus, Ohio, began the publication of a paper known as the *Christian Witness*, in which he gave expression to the sentiment of those who desired freedom from political and ecclesiastical interference in religious worship. This agitation finally resulted in a convention being called for those favorable to "forming a new church organization" on broader lines than those of the already existing denominations. This convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, February 3, 1864. After the representatives from several of the more prominent denominations had conferred together, both in private and in public convention, the following declaration was adopted as a basis of union:

Having a desire for more perfect fellowship in Christ and a more satisfactory enjoyment of the means of religious edification and comfort, we do solemnly form ourselves into a religious society under the style of the "Christian Union," in which we do avow our true and hearty faith in the received Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God and the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice, and pledge ourselves "through Christ who strengtheneth us" to "keep and observe all things whatsoever He hath commanded us."

A second convention was held in Columbus, Ohio, June 1-2, 1864, composed of delegates from different local organizations which had been formed in the interim and also of other persons favorable to the new movement. There were present at this meeting some who had formerly been members of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, United Brethren, Presbyterian, New School, and Free Will Baptist Churches. A third convention was held at Lancaster, Ohio, November 19, 1864.

In 1865 a general convention was held in Terre Haute, Ind., attended by delegates from different States in which organizations had been formed. The action of the three former conventions was reaffirmed and a complete summary of principles was declared. These have been revised by later State and general councils, and, as now officially adopted, are as follows: (1) The oneness of the church of Christ; (2) Christ the only head; (3) the Bible the only rule of faith and practice; (4) good fruits the only condition of fellowship; (5) Christian union without controversy; (6) each local church governs itself; (7) partisan political preaching discountenanced.

The movement spread very rapidly, and among the more prominent early leaders, in addition to those already mentioned, were Rev. M. T. Bowman, Rev. K. D. Wolf, Rev. Ira Norris, Rev. Joseph Goode, Rev. J. W. Klise, Rev. Charles Dorrell, Rev. Joseph Richmond, Rev. John Iams, and Rev. A. T. Cunningham.

The local groups now differ somewhat in name. Those in Ohio, where the organization had its beginning as a distinctive church movement, use the original name, the Christian Union, for both local and State organizations; in nearly all the other sections the local organization is called the Church of Christ in Christian Union, and the State organizations are called the Churches of Christ in Christian Union; but while thus differing somewhat in name, the several State organizations affiliate and recognize one another as parts of the same general movement, and the general council of all the States is known as the General Council of Christian Union of the United States.

DOCTRINE

Apart from the brief summary already given, Christian Union can scarcely be said to have a system of doctrine. Its members believe in the generally accepted doctrines of all evangelical churches, making no distinction between Arminian and Calvinistic. They require no special creed, but say, as did Paul, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." Each individual has the right to his own interpretation of the Scriptures without controversy on disputed theological questions, and on admission to membership is expected to make a public confession of Christ as his personal Savior, to accept the Bible as the revealed Word of God, and give his promise to read and study it and to follow its teaching, thus "keeping and observing whatsoever He hath commanded us," as set forth in the basis of union adopted at the first convention in Columbus, Ohio.

The Lord's Supper, baptism, and, in rare instances, foot washing, are observed among the churches, but none of these is required as a condition of fellowship, "good fruits" or Christian character being the only test of fellowship. The various modes of water baptism are practiced, each individual choosing the method by which he wishes the ordinance administered.

The ordination of ministers is in the hands of the State councils and follows recommendation from the local church of which the candidate is a member, but the candidate is generally required to preach under a license for 2 or more years and to pass certain examinations by the board of ordination. Men and women alike are ordained to the ministry and are admitted to the charge, district, State, and general councils on an equality.

ORGANIZATION

The local church or congregation is absolutely self-governing in all things pertaining to its individual affairs. For purposes of fellowship, however, and for the transaction of such business as pertains to the general movement in their territory, various councils have been organized. Charge councils, composed of contiguous churches employing the same pastor, usually meet quarterly, all members and church officers participating. District councils are composed of a number of counties and generally meet semiannually, with the church officers, ministers, and sometimes delegates, taking part. State councils meet annually, and are composed of all licensed and ordained ministers together with church officers or delegates. The general council meets every 4 years and is composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates from the different State councils, although some States have more delegates than others, because of their larger number of churches and membership.

WORK

Christian Union is engaged in a small way in missionary activities, local, home, and foreign. The local activities are in the hands of the State missionary boards, while the home and foreign work is in the hands of a general mission board appointed by the general council. The local mission work consists of evangelistic efforts among the local churches that have become run down and unable to carry on the work with regular pastoral services or to go into neglected and needy communities and minister to their spiritual needs. What is known as home mission work is carried on through the Chicago Tract Society and is confined chiefly to Americanizing and Christianizing the foreign-speaking people in our large cities. What is designated as foreign mission work is carried on through the Ceylon and India General Mission. An accurate statement of the amount contributed to these departments of the work cannot be given for the reason that until recently no definite work had been undertaken by regularly constituted boards. For this reason many have been contributing through various denominational boards and others have made their offerings direct. Official and unofficial records, however, show that approximately \$2,500 was contributed during 1936 to the local, home, and foreign work, most of which was sent direct to the workers and did not pass through the treasury of the mission board.

Christian Union has no educational institutions at present. Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor societies are maintained in most of the local churches and several of the States are making special efforts to promote the work among the young people of the churches.

A home for aged ministers is being maintained on the individual cottage plan, depending solely upon freewill offerings. It is known as Christian Union Home and is located at Excelsior Springs, Mo.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 43

RIVER BRETHREN

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for each of three bodies
comprising the River Brethren, as follows:

Brethren in Christ

Old Order or Yorker Brethren

United Zion's Children

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....

Total expenditures during year.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

RIVER BRETHREN

GENERAL STATEMENT

In the latter part of 1750, about 30 Mennonite families in Canton Basel, Switzerland, after a long period of persecution, during which they suffered both imprisonment and loss of property, decided to emigrate westward. They went first to England, and in the fall of 1751 set sail for America. The voyage across the Atlantic was disastrous; one of the ships with all their goods was lost, and they landed destitute. One company, including John and Jacob Engle and others whose names are uncertain, settled near the Susquehanna, in the western part of Lancaster County, Pa., in the spring of 1752.

In 1770, as a result of the labors of some members of the Lutheran, Mennonite, and Baptist churches, who were grieved at what they considered the formalism which then characterized the churches, there was, in that region, a notable revival, which was attended by many conversions. It was conducted principally by Messrs. Otterbein, Boehm, Bochrn, and the Engles, representing the different bodies. Subsequently difference of views arose in regard to the form of baptism, some holding that the applicant should make choice of the method, while others claimed that trine immersion was the only proper form. The result was that they mutually agreed to work independently, in accordance with their various interpretations of the Scriptures.

The believers in trine immersion had no regular organization, but were in the habit of designating the various communities as brotherhoods. There was thus the Brotherhood down by the River, meaning in the southern part of Lancaster County; also the Brotherhood in the North, the Brotherhood in Dauphin, the Brotherhood in Lebanon, the Brotherhood in Bucks and Montgomery, etc. The outlying brotherhoods looked to the brotherhood in the southern part of Lancaster County as the home of the organization, and it was probably due to this fact that the general term "River Brethren" was given to the entire body. Another explanation has been given by some, namely, that they were in the habit of baptizing in the river. With the development of these brotherhoods it seemed advisable to select some one to perform the duties of the ministerial office, and the choice fell upon Jacob Engle, who thus became their first minister.

In course of time dissensions arose concerning what would now be called minor points, which ultimately caused divisions. In 1843 the body known as "Yorker" or, as some have termed them, "Old Order" Brethren, withdrew, and in 1853 the body known as "Brinsers," but later as "United Zion's Children," also withdrew.

The three bodies grouped under the name "River Brethren," in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the following table, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census years.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE RIVER BRETHREN, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group.....	121	7,028	103	\$498,800	98	\$96,838	94	9,208
Brethren in Christ.....	90	5,495	86	429,500	77	89,881	86	8,517
Old Order or Yorker Brethren.....	7	291			5	1,900		
United Zion's Children.....	24	1,240	17	68,800	16	5,057	8	691
1926								
Total for the group.....	118	5,697	94	426,860	98	98,084	70	5,444
Brethren in Christ.....	81	4,320	72	348,860	74	92,901	63	5,057
Old Order or Yorker Brethren.....	10	472			6	500		
United Zion's Children.....	28	905	22	78,000	18	5,683	7	387
1916								
Total for the group.....	112	5,389	91	286,000	102	34,752	68	5,458
Brethren in Christ.....	72	3,805	64	218,875	69	31,841	58	4,631
Old Order or Yorker Brethren.....	9	432			3	400		
United Zion's Children.....	31	1,152	27	67,125	30	2,511	10	827
1906								
Total for the group.....	110	4,569	92	165,850			41	2,812
Brethren in Christ.....	73	3,397	72	143,000			39	2,695
Old Order or Yorker Brethren.....	9	423						
United Zion's Children.....	28	749	20	22,850			2	117

BRETHREN IN CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Brethren in Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	90	27	63	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5,495	2,180	3,315	39.7	60.3
Average membership per church.....	61	81	53	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,297	859	1,438	37.4	62.6
Female.....	3,118	1,241	1,877	39.8	60.2
Sex not reported.....	80	80	-----	-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	73.7	69.2	76.6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	209	110	99	52.6	47.4
13 years and over.....	5,192	2,070	3,122	39.9	60.1
Age not reported.....	94	-----	94	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ²	3.9	5.0	3.1	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	88	28	62	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	86	25	61	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$429,500	\$241,400	\$188,100	56.2	43.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$428,500	\$237,400	\$186,100	56.1	43.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, 1936.....	\$6,000	\$4,000	\$2,000	66.7	33.3
Average value per church.....	\$4,694	\$8,656	\$3,084	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	7	5	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9,264	\$8,214	\$1,050	88.7	11.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	67	16	51	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	12	5	7	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	9	4	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$28,900	\$18,200	\$10,700	63.0	37.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	77	22	55	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$89,881	\$40,718	\$49,163	45.3	54.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,592	\$6,412	\$2,180	74.6	25.4
All other salaries.....	\$3,848	\$2,472	\$1,376	64.2	35.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,863	\$1,321	\$4,542	22.5	77.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,719	\$3,685	\$34	99.1	.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$18,572	\$10,238	\$8,334	55.1	44.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,227	\$631	\$1,596	28.3	71.7
Home missions.....	\$7,467	\$3,060	\$4,407	41.0	59.0
Foreign missions.....	\$17,002	\$7,294	\$9,708	42.9	57.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,375	\$941	\$7,434	11.2	88.8
All other purposes.....	\$14,218	\$4,664	\$9,552	32.8	67.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,167	\$1,851	\$894	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	86	26	60	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	1,078	399	679	37.0	63.0
Scholars.....	8,517	3,670	4,847	43.1	56.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	3	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	58	26	32	-----	-----
Scholars.....	569	403	166	70.8	20.2
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	13	8	5	-----	-----
Scholars.....	202	102	100	50.5	49.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Brethren in Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	90	81	72	73
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	9	9	-1	-----
Percent ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5,495	4,320	3,805	3,397
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,175	515	408	-----
Percent.....	27.2	13.5	12.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	61	53	53	47
Church edifices, number.....	88	78	64	73
Value—number reporting.....	86	72	64	72
Amount reported.....	\$429,500	\$348,800	\$218,875	\$143,000
Average value per church.....	\$4,994	\$4,845	\$3,420	\$1,986
Debt—number reporting.....	7	2	1	2
Amount reported.....	\$9,284	\$5,172	\$215	\$475
Parsonages, number.....	12	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	9	4	4	4
Amount reported.....	\$28,900	\$12,750	\$9,000	\$8,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	77	74	69	-----
Amount reported.....	\$89,881	\$92,901	\$31,841	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,592	\$39,179	\$15,479	-----
All other salaries.....	\$3,848			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,863			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,719			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$18,572			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,227	\$53,722	\$16,362	-----
Home missions.....	\$7,467			
Foreign missions.....	\$17,002			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,375			
All other purposes.....	\$14,216			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,167	\$1,255	\$461	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	86	63	58	39
Officers and teachers.....	1,078	694	617	455
Scholars.....	8,517	5,057	4,631	2,695

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Brethren in Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives

for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	90	27	63	5,495	2,180	3,315	2,297	3,118	80	78.7	86	1,078	8,517
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	2	1	1	213	56	157	85	128	---	66.4	2	30	124
Pennsylvania.....	50	15	35	3,026	1,525	2,101	1,509	2,037	80	74.1	48	644	5,420
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	10	3	7	895	116	279	153	237	---	66.7	9	94	817
Indiana.....	3	1	2	135	31	104	59	76	---	---	3	40	202
Illinois.....	2	1	1	85	51	34	33	52	---	---	2	24	257
Michigan.....	5	---	5	119	---	119	45	74	---	---	5	38	209
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	3	2	1	88	52	36	28	60	---	---	3	37	182
Kansas.....	7	1	6	365	87	278	173	187	---	95.2	7	82	530
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	1	---	1	10	---	10	4	6	---	---	1	5	40
Florida.....	1	1	---	7	7	---	1	6	---	---	1	9	43
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	---	1	32	---	32	8	24	---	---	---	---	---
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1	---	1	124	---	124	62	62	---	---	1	16	158
PACIFIC:													
California.....	4	2	2	296	255	41	127	169	---	75.1	4	59	512

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	90	81	72	73	5,495	4,320	3,805	3,397	208	5,192	94	3.9
New York.....	2	1	2	2	213	38	69	58	6	207	---	2.8
Pennsylvania.....	50	45	34	32	3,620	2,775	2,275	1,872	159	3,408	59	4.5
Ohio.....	10	10	12	11	395	348	406	517	5	355	35	1.4
Indiana.....	3	2	3	3	135	86	138	138	1	134	---	.7
Illinois.....	2	2	3	3	85	92	47	93	---	85	---	---
Michigan.....	5	3	3	3	119	97	77	61	4	115	---	3.4
Iowa.....	3	3	2	3	88	60	31	47	12	76	---	---
Kansas.....	7	8	7	10	365	435	498	450	10	355	---	2.7
California.....	4	4	2	1	296	201	114	51	9	287	---	3.0
Other States.....	24	3	4	5	178	187	150	110	3	170	---	1.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Florida, Virginia, Kentucky, and Oklahoma.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	90	88	86	\$428,500	7	\$9,264	9	\$28,900
Pennsylvania.....	50	49	48	243,650	3	4,650	3	13,000
Ohio.....	10	10	9	25,000	---	---	1	2,700
Michigan.....	5	5	5	6,900	---	---	2	2,200
Iowa.....	3	3	3	26,500	2	314	1	5,500
Kansas.....	7	7	7	29,450	---	---	---	---
California.....	4	4	4	31,000	1	2,800	---	---
Other States.....	11	10	10	67,000	1	1,500	2	5,500

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Florida, 1; Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in-terest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States ..	90	77	\$89, 881	\$8, 592	\$3, 848	\$5, 863	\$3, 719	\$18, 572	\$2, 227	\$7, 467	\$17, 002	\$3, 375	\$14, 216
Pennsylvania	50	40	49, 297	4, 082	2, 270	2, 488	3, 634	11, 207	905	3, 600	10, 516	1, 809	8, 786
Ohio	10	10	9, 363	343	576	901	1, 653	344	1, 531	1, 346	906	1, 763	
Indiana	3	3	2, 358	800	-----	110	-----	632	133	272	478	106	327
Michigan	5	5	2, 157	446	67	174	-----	177	72	193	187	119	722
Kansas	7	7	8, 060	1, 002	477	803	-----	1, 329	261	538	2, 275	-----	1, 575
California	4	4	5, 029	1, 219	238	773	-----	1, 030	82	436	634	447	170
Other States	11	18	13, 617	1, 200	220	814	85	2, 544	430	897	1, 566	4, 938	873

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 2; Florida, 1; Kentucky, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

At first the organization of the River Brethren was simple, but as their numbers increased a more permanent form became necessary, and about 1820 the present ecclesiastical organization was adopted. During the Civil War some of the members, although proclaiming the doctrine of nonresistance, were drafted for military service, and it became evident that the denomination must secure legal recognition as a religious organization holding that doctrine. Steps to secure such recognition were taken at a private council held in Lancaster, Pa., as early as 1862, at which time those who remained after the separation of the other two branches, and who constituted the great majority of the Brethren, decided to adopt the name "Brethren in Christ" instead of "River Brethren," which was done the following year. In 1904 the organization was incorporated according to the laws of the State of Pennsylvania as "a religious body for the worship of Almighty God," with headquarters at Harrisburg.

DOCTRINE

The Brethren in Christ have not accepted any historical creed or confession, but have certain generally recognized doctrines to which they adhere. They believe that the church is "built on faith in an almighty, triune, eternal, self-existent God—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit." They accept the doctrines of the immortality of the soul; redemption through Jesus Christ as the Son of God, who makes atonement for the sins of the world; and regeneration through the influence of the Holy Spirit, developing into holy living. They hold that trine immersion is the only proper form of baptism, practice confession of sins to God and man, and observe the sacrament of the Eucharist, accompanying it by the ceremony of feet washing. The recognition of Christ, not only as Savior, but as Lord and Master and King, involves, in their view, the acceptance of the tenets and principles of His government. Accordingly, they believe that, inasmuch as He is Prince of Peace, His kingdom is of peace, and as His subjects, they should abstain from the employment of carnal forces which involve the taking of human life. For this reason the doctrine of nonresistance, in a qualified sense, is a feature of their belief. They consider Freemasonry and all other

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by J. H. Martin, secretary of the general executive board, Church of the Brethren in Christ, Lancaster, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

secret societies to be anti-Christian; they believe in prayer, veiling for women, and they advocate the wearing of modest apparel, with nonconformity to the fashions of the world.

ORGANIZATION

The ecclesiastical organization of the denomination includes the local church, a system of district councils, and a general conference. The officers of the church are bishops, ministers, and deacons. The bishops preside at all council meetings, officiate at marriages and in the observance of the sacraments, and exercise all functions of the ministry. The ministers are specifically the teaching body, but also do parish visiting, and by request of the bishop, in his absence, administer the sacraments. No salaries are paid, and whatever is necessary for their support is raised by voluntary contributions. The deacons have charge of the business affairs of the churches, serve at the communion table, look after the poor, and also do some visiting in the parish. Officers are elected by the congregations or the councils, but are ordained by a bishop. The membership of the district councils and of the general conference, which meets annually, includes laymen as well as ministers.

WORK

The activities of the church are under the care of a general executive board of seven persons, appointed by the annual general conference. The home missionary work, under the immediate direction of the home missionary board of 7 persons, was carried on in 1936 by 58 workers, who conducted general evangelistic services and cared for 23 missions, while \$8,980 was contributed for their support. The value of mission property in the United States is approximately \$45,000.

The foreign missionary work is under the immediate direction of the foreign missionary board of 7 persons, carried on in the South African and Indian fields by 42 workers, at 7 stations, while \$20,745 was contributed for the support of this work during 1936. In Southern Rhodesia there are 40 missionary out-schools and 8 in Northern Rhodesia, with about 1,445 converts to the Christian faith.

The missionary activities have extended into Canada with approximately 12 congregations comprising a membership of 950. The Sunday schools are made up of about 1,250 pupils. The church property is valued at \$29,000. The educational interests are represented by the Ontario Bible School with an enrollment of 30 students and property value, \$13,000. The Canadian church has assisted in contributing \$2,541 to foreign missions and \$1,397 to home missions during the year 1936.

The educational interests of the denomination in the United States are represented by 3 schools—Messiah Bible College, Grantham, Pa., with an enrollment of 165 students, property value of \$109,000, and an endowment of \$86,340; Beulah College, Upland, Calif., with an enrollment of 102 students, property value, \$15,000, and an endowment of \$15,600; and Bethany Bible School, Thomas, Okla., with an enrollment of 28 students, property value, \$4,348, and an endowment of \$2,000. A printing house is located at Nappanee, Ind., with the property valued at \$30,000. There are 3 philanthropic institutions with about 150 inmates, holding property valued at \$150,000, which are supported mainly by contributions from members of the church.

OLD ORDER OR YORKER BRETHREN

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active churches of the Old Order or Yorker Brethren, all reported as being in rural territory. The classification of membership by age was reported by all of the seven churches, none of which reported any members under 13 years of age. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

There were no church edifices, parsonages, nor Sunday schools reported, and the churches in the State of Pennsylvania were the only ones reporting expenditures for the year 1936.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	7	10	9	9
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-3	1		
Percent ²				
Members, number	291	472	432	423
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-181	40	9	
Percent.....	-38.3	9.3	2.1	
Average membership per church.....	42	47	48	47
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	6	3	
Amount reported.....	\$1,900	\$500	\$400	
Pastors' salaries.....				
All other salaries.....				
Repairs and improvements.....			\$250	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....				
All other current expenses, including interest.....				
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$700			
Home missions.....	\$225			
Foreign missions.....		\$200	\$150	
To general headquarters for distribution.....				
All other purposes.....	\$975			
Not classified.....		\$300		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$380	\$83	\$133	

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics of the Yorker Brethren by States, giving the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936 and the total membership for 1936 classified by sex.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
United States.....	7	10	9	9	201	472	432	423	115	176	65.3
Pennsylvania.....	5	8	6	5	236	400	351	356	90	146	61.6
Ohio.....	1	1	2	2	11	28	39	30	4	7	(1)
Indiana.....				1				5			
Iowa.....	1	1	1	1	44	38	42	23	21	23	(1)

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

In 1843 a number of the River Brethren withdrew from the main body, claiming that the original doctrines of the founders were being departed from, particularly in regard to nonresistance and nonconformity to the world. Most of those who withdrew resided in York County, Pa., whence they received the name of "Yorkers," or "Yorker Brethren." They are also known as the Old Order Brethren, and thus are sometimes confused with the Old Order German Baptist Brethren. They have no church edifices, and the services are frequently held in large barns.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. Samuel H. Sherer, Mount Joy, Pa.

UNITED ZION'S CHILDREN

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the branch of River Brethren known as United Zion's Children, for the year 1936, is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The data given represent 24 active churches, all reported as being in the State of Pennsylvania. There were no parsonages reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and are in good standing. Baptism is by trine immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	24	3	21		
Members, number.....	1, 240	389	851	31.4	68.6
Average membership per church.....	52	130	41		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	543	175	368	32.2	67.8
Female.....	697	214	483	30.7	69.3
Males per 100 females.....	77.9	81.8	76.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	14	5	9		
13 years and over.....	511	56	455	11.0	89.0
Age not reported.....	715	328	387	45.9	54.1
Percent under 13 years ²	2.7	(1)	1.9		
Church edifices, number.....	18	3	15		
Value—number reporting.....	17	3	14		
Amount reported.....	\$68,800	\$22,000	\$46,800	32.0	68.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$64,100	\$22,000	\$42,100	34.3	65.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,700		\$4,700		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$4,047	\$7,333	\$3,343		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$4,000	\$4,000		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	13	1	12		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	2	14		
Amount reported.....	\$5,057	\$2,354	\$2,703	46.6	53.5
Salaries, other than pastors ²	\$330	\$50	\$280	15.2	84.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,445	\$1,000	\$1,445	40.9	59.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$556	\$204	\$352	36.7	63.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$474	\$250	\$224	52.7	47.3
Home missions.....	\$296	\$250	\$46	84.5	15.5
Foreign missions.....	\$146	\$100	\$46	68.6	31.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$601	\$350	\$251	58.2	41.8
All other purposes.....	\$209	\$150	\$59	71.8	28.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$316	\$1,177	\$193		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6		
Officers and teachers.....	108	34	74	31.5	68.5
Scholars.....	691	285	406	41.2	58.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United Zion's Children for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	24	28	31	28
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-4	-3	3	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	1,240	905	1,152	749
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	335	-247	403	-----
Percent.....	37.0	-21.4	53.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	52	32	37	27
Church edifices, number	18	22	27	20
Value—number reporting.....	17	22	27	20
Amount reported.....	\$68,800	\$78,000	\$67,125	\$22,850
Average value per church.....	\$4,047	\$3,545	\$2,486	\$1,143
Debt—number reporting.....	1	-----	3	1
Amount reported.....	\$4,000	-----	\$11,550	\$1,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	16	18	30	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5,057	\$5,683	\$2,511	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$330	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,445	-----	-----	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----	\$4,546	\$1,588	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$556	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$474	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$206	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$146	\$1,137	\$923	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$601	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$209	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$316	\$316	\$84	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	8	7	10	2
Officers and teachers.....	108	48	105	18
Scholars.....	691	387	827	117

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

Questions of administration or ceremonial detail, particularly in connection with a church building, arose among the River Brethren in 1852. The next year about 50 persons in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, Pa., withdrew and in 1855 organized under the leadership of Matthias Brinsers as their first bishop. They were thus generally called "Brinsers," but later adopted the name "United Zion's Children." They are found principally in Dauphin, Lancaster, and Lebanon Counties, Pa.

Their doctrine is essentially the same as that of the Brethren in Christ, and their confession of faith is about the same. They practice baptism by trine immersion, which must be preceded by "thorough repentance and remission of sins" on the part of the applicant. They also observe the ceremony of foot washing in connection with the communion services, generally called love feasts, which are held several times during the year.

They have a home for their own aged and poor, as well as for such who do not belong to this church; this is valued at \$60,000.

¹ No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 44

CHURCH OF GOD
IN CHRIST

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God in Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons who have professed belief in the Gospel and have been accepted as members by the local organizations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	772	476	296	61.7	38.3
Members, number.....	31,564	23,816	7,748	75.5	24.5
Average membership per church.....	41	50	26		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8,796	6,484	2,312	73.7	26.3
Female.....	22,504	17,068	5,436	75.8	24.2
Sex not reported.....	264			100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	39.1	38.0	42.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,710	1,996	714	73.7	26.3
13 years and over.....	25,478	19,479	5,999	76.5	23.5
Age not reported.....	3,376	2,341	1,035	69.3	30.7
Percent under 13 years ¹	9.6	9.3	10.6		
Church edifices, number.....	523	325	198	62.1	37.9
Value—number reporting.....	504	311	193	61.7	38.3
Amount reported.....	\$1,453,128	\$1,259,649	\$193,479	86.7	13.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,188,881	\$1,023,126	\$165,755	86.1	13.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$264,247	\$236,523	\$27,724	89.5	10.5
Average value per church.....	\$2,883	\$4,050	\$1,002		
Debt—number reporting.....	226	160	66	71.2	28.8
Amount reported.....	\$288,276	\$258,884	\$29,392	89.8	10.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	180	94	86	52.2	47.8
Parsonages, number.....	74	62	12	(²)	(²)
Value—number reporting.....	58	47	11	(²)	(²)
Amount reported.....	\$63,345	\$57,095	\$6,250	90.1	9.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	736	456	280	62.0	38.0
Amount reported.....	\$392,000	\$327,499	\$64,510	83.5	16.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$163,706	\$124,279	\$20,427	80.9	19.1
All other salaries.....	\$15,578	\$12,336	\$3,242	79.2	20.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$35,884	\$28,091	\$7,793	80.0	20.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$65,260	\$50,303	\$4,957	91.0	9.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$69,084	\$60,091	\$8,993	87.0	13.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$15,488	\$13,067	\$2,421	84.4	15.6
Home missions.....	\$10,116	\$8,965	\$1,151	88.6	11.4
Foreign missions.....	\$5,320	\$4,506	\$754	85.8	14.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15,890	\$12,157	\$3,733	76.5	23.5
All other purposes.....	\$15,683	\$13,044	\$2,639	83.2	16.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$533	\$718	\$230		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	648	402	246	62.0	38.0
Officers and teachers.....	4,788	3,292	1,496	68.8	31.2
Scholars.....	20,770	15,011	5,759	72.3	27.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	18	9	9	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	68	35	33	(2)	(2)
Scholars.....	321	206	115	64.2	35.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	98	62	36	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	518	350	162	68.7	31.3
Scholars.....	2,258	1,573	685	69.7	30.3

* Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God in Christ for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	772	733
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	30	
Percent.....	5.3	
Members, number.....	31,564	30,263
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	1,301	
Percent.....	4.3	
Average membership per church.....	41	41
Church edifices, number.....	523	531
Value—number reporting.....	504	516
Amount reported.....	\$1,453,128	\$1,508,079
Average value per church.....	\$2,833	\$2,923
Debt—number reporting.....	226	234
Amount reported.....	\$238,276	\$261,611
Parsonages, number.....	74	
Value—number reporting.....	58	48
Amount reported.....	\$63,345	\$85,000
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	736	624
Amount reported.....	\$302,009	\$516,011
Pastors' salaries.....	\$153,706	
All other salaries.....	\$15,578	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$35,884	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$55,260	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$69,084	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$15,488	
Home missions.....	\$10,116	
Foreign missions.....	\$5,320	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15,890	
All other purposes.....	\$15,083	
Not classified.....		\$30,854
Average expenditure per church.....	\$533	\$827
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	648	585
Officers and teachers.....	4,788	3,216
Scholars.....	20,770	19,282

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God in Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	772	476	296	31,564	23,816	7,748	8,796	22,504	264	39.1	648	4,788	20,770
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	4	4	—	143	143	—	38	105	—	36.2	3	27	88
Connecticut.....	9	8	1	356	324	62	134	252	—	53.2	9	70	279
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	31	30	1	1,411	1,407	4	386	1,025	—	37.7	27	188	1,008
New Jersey.....	25	19	6	1,167	1,073	94	272	695	200	39.1	24	180	697
Pennsylvania.....	31	26	5	1,961	1,854	107	652	1,300	—	49.8	26	222	1,162
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	5	4	1	244	228	16	74	170	—	43.5	5	42	254
Indiana.....	18	15	3	599	532	67	171	428	—	40.0	15	137	674
Illinois.....	36	32	4	2,046	1,848	198	562	1,484	—	37.9	29	262	1,160
Michigan.....	26	23	3	1,449	1,268	181	441	1,008	—	43.8	20	178	991
Wisconsin.....	1	1	—	55	55	—	14	41	—	—	1	6	60
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	4	4	—	76	76	—	27	40	—	—	3	22	75
Iowa.....	12	12	—	362	362	—	111	251	—	44.2	2	18	80
Missouri.....	16	13	3	955	888	67	250	705	—	35.5	11	74	413
Kansas.....	32	23	9	1,220	1,073	147	346	874	—	39.6	31	206	1,056
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	65	65	—	24	41	—	—	1	19	30
Maryland.....	5	4	1	380	376	10	98	238	—	34.0	4	32	238
District of Columbia.....	2	2	—	206	206	—	32	174	—	18.4	2	10	81
Virginia.....	16	3	8	662	351	311	192	470	—	40.9	14	108	468
West Virginia.....	5	2	3	93	42	51	28	65	—	—	6	27	127
North Carolina.....	17	8	9	582	204	318	159	423	—	37.6	15	100	424
South Carolina.....	4	3	1	91	79	12	28	63	—	—	3	16	56
Georgia.....	13	8	5	367	232	135	81	280	—	28.3	9	48	185
Florida.....	41	23	18	1,414	979	435	366	991	67	36.9	40	249	968
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	14	7	7	388	230	158	126	262	—	48.1	12	67	240
Tennessee.....	21	10	11	1,211	939	272	345	869	—	39.8	17	149	689
Alabama.....	19	9	10	615	381	234	151	464	—	32.5	16	100	288
Mississippi.....	90	22	68	2,916	859	2,057	881	2,035	—	43.3	71	497	1,790
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	31	11	20	879	345	534	249	630	—	39.5	31	198	794
Louisiana.....	31	21	10	1,250	892	368	334	925	—	36.1	28	186	691
Oklahoma.....	45	27	18	1,318	983	335	344	974	—	35.3	37	247	941
Texas.....	128	65	63	5,052	3,594	1,458	1,286	3,766	—	34.1	104	815	3,305
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	14	10	4	336	298	38	92	244	—	37.7	11	86	303
New Mexico.....	3	2	1	34	29	5	5	22	7	—	2	10	45
Arizona.....	3	1	2	154	107	47	40	114	—	36.1	2	13	65
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	2	2	—	39	39	—	15	24	—	—	2	12	52
California.....	17	16	1	1,423	1,304	29	442	981	—	45.1	16	167	1,023

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	772	733	81,564	30,263	2,710	25,478	3,376	9.6
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	4	2	143	92	25	118		17.5
Connecticut.....	9	4	386	144	30	336	20	8.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	31	6	1,411	180	126	1,081	204	10.4
New Jersey.....	25	14	1,167	517	58	779	330	6.9
Pennsylvania.....	31	11	1,961	1,073	314	1,591	66	10.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	6	7	244	447	39	205		16.0
Indiana.....	18	12	569	589	19	518	62	3.5
Illinois.....	36	38	2,046	1,939	166	1,784	166	8.0
Michigan.....	26	17	1,449	1,253	124	1,044	281	10.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	4	1	78	37	12	58	6	
Iowa.....	12	4	362	114	71	291		10.6
Missouri.....	16	35	955	1,768	50	613	292	7.5
Nebraska.....		4	170					
Kansas.....	32	22	1,220	963	122	1,027	71	10.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	5		388		76	310		19.7
Virginia.....	16	14	662	677	48	561	113	8.7
West Virginia.....	5	1	93	15	11	82		
North Carolina.....	17	8	582	213	67	463	52	12.6
South Carolina.....	4		91		14	55	22	
Georgia.....	13	21	367	763	15	318	34	4.5
Florida.....	41	27	1,414	1,080	108	1,056	251	9.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	14	12	388	384	37	320	22	10.1
Tennessee.....	21	32	1,211	1,258	101	1,025	85	9.0
Alabama.....	19	24	615	773	15	451	149	3.2
Mississippi.....	90	86	2,916	3,314	306	2,436	174	11.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	31	63	879	2,305	43	719	117	5.6
Louisiana.....	31	52	1,250	1,661	105	1,154		8.3
Oklahoma.....	45	59	1,318	1,700	129	990	199	11.5
Texas.....	128	126	5,052	5,430	282	4,274	406	6.2
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	14	14	336	394	36	270	21	11.4
New Mexico.....	3		34		2	25	7	
Arizona.....	3	3	154	102	5	42	107	
PACIFIC:								
California.....	17	10	1,423	724	131	1,232	60	9.6
Other States.....	16	4	365	179	33	293	39	10.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Wisconsin, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
United States.....	772	523	504	\$1,453,128	228	\$288,276	58	\$63,345
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	31	6	3	2,650	1	600	1	(1)
New Jersey.....	25	15	15	52,300	10	21,500	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	31	14	12	200,700	10	84,275	3	5,800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	4	4	11,000	2	2,300	—	—
Indiana.....	18	7	7	24,500	5	13,300	1	(1)
Illinois.....	36	19	18	60,614	8	9,815	2	(1)
Michigan.....	26	17	16	126,872	9	27,961	1	(1)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	4	3	3	6,400	2	3,200	2	(1)
Iowa.....	12	11	11	18,600	8	5,155	1	(1)
Missouri.....	16	13	13	125,565	7	23,028	6	6,600
Kansas.....	32	26	26	67,861	13	11,280	2	(1)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	10	14	13	57,725	5	12,683	—	—
West Virginia.....	5	3	3	30,000	1	80	—	—
North Carolina.....	17	13	12	19,350	7	2,094	—	—
South Carolina.....	4	3	3	3,100	3	1,300	1	(1)
Georgia.....	13	10	10	6,162	4	405	—	—
Florida.....	41	33	33	58,867	17	4,172	8	3,450
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	14	4	4	4,500	2	1,000	2	(1)
Tennessee.....	21	15	14	28,050	5	1,271	1	(1)
Alabama.....	19	14	14	8,540	6	2,138	—	—
Mississippi.....	90	69	57	73,055	25	7,296	2	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	31	23	23	16,892	9	1,530	1	(1)
Louisiana.....	31	25	25	32,889	13	4,809	1	(1)
Oklahoma.....	45	40	36	44,689	11	2,890	7	3,550
Texas.....	128	102	99	179,373	24	9,432	14	24,925
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	14	10	10	22,550	3	7,515	1	(1)
PACIFIC:								
California.....	17	10	10	62,834	7	11,517	1	(1)
Other States.....	30	10	* 10	58,000	9	15,596	—	19,020

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in Connecticut; and 1 in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Washington, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	772	736	\$392,009	\$153,706	\$15,578	\$35,884
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	9	9	8,937	3,837	750	155
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	31	30	22,867	8,790	230	640
New Jersey.....	25	25	23,446	9,483	693	1,744
Pennsylvania.....	31	31	26,354	5,452	2,138	2,601
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	5	5,858	2,516	151	525
Indiana.....	18	16	9,935	3,919	339	249
Illinois.....	36	34	22,769	8,894	1,373	2,204
Michigan.....	26	23	24,607	8,744	597	1,688
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	3	2,274	644	6	500
Iowa.....	12	12	4,935	2,089	314	314
Missouri.....	16	16	11,378	1,042	716	1,505
Kansas.....	32	30	11,428	5,217	208	1,798
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	5	5	6,372	1,781	205	474
Virginia.....	16	16	7,905	3,062	379	723
West Virginia.....	5	5	2,139	1,219	152	142
North Carolina.....	17	15	5,070	2,402	284	785
South Carolina.....	4	4	1,270	720	48	224
Georgia.....	13	13	3,287	1,579	130	324
Florida.....	41	40	25,455	11,265	1,197	2,043
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	14	9	2,414	1,467	55	115
Tennessee.....	21	20	14,529	3,523	417	1,665
Alabama.....	19	18	5,623	3,060	120	475
Mississippi.....	90	86	21,695	11,180	1,313	2,281
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	31	31	6,955	3,050	143	655
Louisiana.....	31	30	9,567	5,405	353	540
Oklahoma.....	45	44	15,810	6,404	403	2,473
Texas.....	128	122	50,528	25,011	2,104	3,845
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	14	14	6,635	2,837	224	485
New Mexico.....	3	3	734	210	35	35
Arizona.....	3	3	846	425	-----	-----
PACIFIC:						
California.....	17	16	21,886	5,693	560	4,275
Other States.....	10	18	8,741	2,718	200	502

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, exclud- ing interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$55,260	\$69,084	\$15,488	\$10,116	\$5,320	\$15,890	\$15,683
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....	1,434	1,302	290	72	108	241	748
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	2,595	8,500	436	118	86	820	643
New Jersey.....	4,810	2,713	1,170	881	382	594	976
Pennsylvania.....	6,741	6,371	429	820	500	842	460
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	868	716	183	337	180	202	180
Indiana.....	1,356	2,344	118	314	153	333	810
Illinois.....	1,747	2,912	1,797	1,034	354	1,661	793
Michigan.....	5,424	4,802	899	677	297	655	954
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	445	510	-----	25	42	17	85
Iowa.....	565	1,249	7	83	103	127	398
Missouri.....	3,055	3,419	762	200	126	460	493
Kansas.....	1,437	1,121	452	97	84	387	537
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	340	1,840	41	-----	-----	41	1,650
Virginia.....	1,281	842	723	104	116	574	101
West Virginia.....	10	391	43	61	15	96	10
North Carolina.....	360	355	14	225	112	357	176
South Carolina.....	132	64	-----	24	22	21	15
Georgia.....	449	209	83	45	55	342	71
Florida.....	2,187	4,386	1,241	569	573	1,286	678
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	237	262	32	28	28	164	26
Tennessee.....	3,703	2,922	774	147	46	757	570
Alabama.....	940	189	180	95	39	353	172
Mississippi.....	2,038	1,860	372	254	214	1,082	1,042
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	558	1,148	116	106	48	383	448
Louisiana.....	1,270	759	422	139	57	966	246
Oklahoma.....	1,052	2,271	771	919	217	710	590
Texas.....	6,885	5,246	1,992	1,738	703	1,454	1,550
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	570	1,383	84	273	90	351	318
New Mexico.....	55	236	49	35	17	26	70
Arizona.....	200	151	5	-----	-----	8	57
PACIFIC:							
California.....	1,745	5,095	1,928	614	384	666	926
Other States.....	715	3,516	75	82	159	514	280

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The founder and organizer of the Church of God in Christ was Elder C. H. Mason, a Negro who had received his early training in the Baptist Church. He found his own beliefs at variance with the teachings of the Baptist faith, and with Elder C. P. Jones and others sought to establish a church with stronger appeal and greater encouragement for all Christian believers, one which would emphasize the doctrine of entire sanctification through the outpourings of the Holy Spirit. These brethren formed a body which was known as the Church of God.

In 1897 while seeking a Scriptural name which would distinguish this church from others of similar title, the name "Church of God in Christ" was revealed to Elder Mason.

This union continued until 1906, when a great revival was held in Los Angeles, Calif. Elder Mason attended this revival and received the baptism of the Holy Ghost with signs of speaking with other tongues.

He preached this as a New Testament doctrine, to which many of the brethren were averse. As a result of this disagreement, in the general assembly which convened at Jackson, Miss., in August 1907, Elder Jones and the assembly withdrew.

Later in the same year Elder Mason called a meeting in Memphis, Tenn., of all ministers who believed in receiving the baptism of the Holy Ghost according to the Scriptures and these brethren formed the first general assembly of the Church of God in Christ. Elder Mason was called as general overseer and chief apostle. Under his leadership the church has witnessed a great triumph and growth.

DOCTRINE

The church is trinitarian in doctrine, acknowledging its belief in God in three persons. It accepts the Bible as the Word of God and teaches repentance, regeneration, justification, and sanctification. The church believes in the power of speaking with new tongues and gifts of healing as evidences of the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

Three ordinances are recognized—baptism of believers by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and washing of the feet of the saints.

ORGANIZATION

The Church of God in Christ claims to be divinely instituted and to trace authority for all its offices directly to the Scriptures.

The organization includes the following: The chief apostle (or general overseer), apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, elders, overseers, teachers, deacons, deaconesses, and missionaries.

Each local church has its overseer; the groups of churches are united, under a State overseer who holds district or State convocations annually. Matters in dispute are adjusted by the State overseers in consultation with two or more elders, but only upon application of the local churches. This body also assigns the pastors of churches.

A general convocation also meets annually and takes up questions referred to it by the State overseers and elders of the State convocations.

The women's work is well organized under a body called "Mothers," general and State. There are also Bible Bands, Sunshine Bands, and an organization called the Young People's Willing Workers.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Bishop O. T. Jones, of the Church of God in Christ, Philadelphia, Pa.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
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MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Christian and Missionary Alliance for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination persons are enrolled as members who subscribe to the doctrine and fellowship of the Alliance. The form of baptism is immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	444	290	154	65.3	34.7
Members, number.....	32,145	26,071	6,074	81.1	18.9
Average membership per church.....	72	90	89		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	11,255	8,890	2,365	79.0	21.0
Female.....	18,549	14,807	3,682	80.1	19.9
Sex not reported.....	2,341	2,314	27	98.8	1.2
Males per 100 females.....	60.7	60.8	64.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,265	834	431	65.9	34.1
13 years and over.....	30,629	24,991	5,638	81.6	18.4
Age not reported.....	251	246	5	98.0	2.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	4.0	3.2	7.1		
Church edifices, number.....	350	232	118	66.3	33.7
Value—number reporting.....	339	227	112	67.0	33.0
Amount reported.....	\$3,448,939	\$3,157,203	\$291,736	91.5	8.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,350,369	\$3,080,353	\$270,016	91.9	8.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$98,570	\$76,850	\$21,720	78.0	22.0
Average value per church.....	\$10,174	\$13,908	\$2,005		
Debt—number reporting.....	191	154	37	80.6	19.4
Amount reported.....	\$1,030,033	\$988,936	\$41,097	98.0	4.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	124	59	65	47.6	52.4
Conventions, number.....	160	114	46	71.2	28.8
Value—number reporting.....	128	89	39	69.5	30.5
Amount reported.....	\$410,700	\$339,000	\$71,700	82.5	17.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	438	286	152	65.3	34.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,171,043	\$1,020,059	\$151,584	87.1	12.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$306,183	\$251,410	\$54,773	82.1	17.9
All other salaries.....	\$39,755	\$35,323	\$3,432	91.4	8.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$61,626	\$49,113	\$12,513	79.7	20.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100,805	\$91,479	\$9,326	90.7	9.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$219,048	\$194,034	\$25,014	88.6	11.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,684	\$8,651	\$1,033	89.3	10.7
Home missions.....	\$15,131	\$13,706	\$1,425	90.6	9.4
Foreign missions.....	\$203,092	\$178,398	\$24,694	87.6	12.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$184,129	\$168,319	\$15,810	91.4	8.6
All other purposes.....	\$31,590	\$28,626	\$2,964	90.6	9.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,675	\$3,597	\$997		

Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	432	286	146	66.2	33.8
Officers and teachers.....	5,770	4,297	1,473	74.5	25.5
Scholars.....	43,536	34,302	9,234	78.8	21.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	156	103	53	66.0	34.0
Officers and teachers.....	1,097	839	258	76.5	23.5
Scholars.....	10,360	7,885	2,475	76.1	23.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	17	5	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	87	76	11	(2)	(2)
Scholars.....	650	478	172	73.5	26.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Christian and Missionary Alliance for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	444	332	163
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	111	169	
Percent.....	33.4	103.7	
Members, number.....	32,145	22,737	9,025
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	9,408	13,112	
Percent.....	41.4	136.2	
Average membership per church.....	72	68	50
Church edifices, number.....	350	268	126
Value—number reporting.....	339	254	126
Amount reported.....	\$3,448,930	\$3,565,375	\$590,150
Average value per church.....	\$10,174	\$14,037	\$4,684
Debt—number reporting.....	191	153	72
Amount reported.....	\$1,030,033	\$850,335	\$137,657
Parsonages, number.....	160		
Value—number reporting.....	128	102	31
Amount reported.....	\$410,700	\$566,225	\$78,000
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	438	320	147
Amount reported.....	\$1,171,643	\$1,845,434	\$232,029
Pastors' salaries.....	\$305,183		
All other salaries.....	\$30,755		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$61,626	\$837,663	\$108,897
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100,805		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$210,048		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,684		
Home missions.....	\$15,131		
Foreign missions.....	\$203,692	\$490,075	\$110,471
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$184,129		
All other purposes.....	\$31,500		
Not classified.....		\$17,696	\$12,661
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,675	\$4,204	\$1,578
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	432	301	153
Officers and teachers.....	5,770	3,117	1,842
Scholars.....	43,536	25,930	10,735

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The Christian and Missionary Alliance by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table

4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 3 census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	444	290	154	32,145	26,071	6,074	11,255	18,549	2,341	60.7	432	5,770	43,536
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	4	2	2	215	100	109	71	144	—	49.3	1	43	356
New Hampshire.....	7	5	2	72	35	37	27	45	—	—	1	13	75
Massachusetts.....	7	5	2	563	490	103	194	399	—	48.6	7	68	507
Rhode Island.....	1	1	—	53	53	—	25	28	—	—	1	8	35
Connecticut.....	3	2	—	322	322	—	124	198	—	62.6	3	46	320
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	59	39	20	3,656	2,708	858	1,327	2,280	49	58.2	58	718	4,458
New Jersey.....	18	14	4	1,060	943	117	314	646	100	48.6	17	226	1,462
Pennsylvania.....	126	73	52	9,386	6,718	2,668	3,573	5,738	75	62.3	124	1,855	14,325
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	37	33	4	3,182	3,018	164	1,172	2,010	—	58.3	37	546	4,944
Indiana.....	7	6	1	373	351	22	123	250	—	49.2	7	94	615
Illinois.....	4	4	—	351	351	—	138	213	—	64.8	4	82	743
Michigan.....	14	14	—	1,105	1,105	—	465	650	50	71.5	14	229	2,109
Wisconsin.....	13	3	10	296	75	221	121	175	—	69.1	12	92	430
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	32	10	22	1,310	711	605	524	792	—	66.2	31	324	1,965
Iowa.....	9	5	4	438	314	124	170	268	—	63.4	9	91	523
Missouri.....	2	2	—	303	303	—	69	114	120	60.5	2	26	239
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	112	90	22	56	56	—	—	2	19	138
South Dakota.....	3	1	2	122	47	75	28	72	22	—	3	19	137
Nebraska.....	8	5	3	880	800	80	161	269	450	59.9	7	125	1,027
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	163	163	—	51	112	—	45.5	1	29	211
Maryland.....	4	3	1	165	131	34	63	102	—	61.8	3	22	146
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	30	30	—	13	17	—	—	1	10	80
Virginia.....	6	3	3	222	178	44	78	144	—	54.2	4	32	263
West Virginia.....	4	3	1	304	263	41	105	199	—	62.8	4	57	480
North Carolina.....	7	5	2	630	623	67	161	344	185	46.8	7	105	977
Georgia.....	4	2	2	415	293	122	147	268	—	54.9	4	32	219
Florida.....	8	6	2	422	367	55	150	272	—	55.1	7	111	704
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	1	—	185	185	—	60	125	—	48.0	1	10	232
Tennessee.....	1	1	—	155	155	—	65	90	—	—	1	15	90
Alabama.....	4	2	2	1,466	1,390	75	72	103	1,290	69.9	3	62	652
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	141	101	40	54	87	—	—	2	26	205
Texas.....	1	1	—	112	112	—	55	67	—	—	1	16	103
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	5	—	5	171	—	171	74	97	—	—	5	44	308
Idaho.....	1	1	—	22	22	—	8	14	—	—	1	13	70
Colorado.....	1	1	—	46	46	—	14	32	—	—	1	12	105
Arizona.....	1	—	1	50	—	50	20	30	—	—	1	9	50
Nevada.....	1	1	—	25	25	—	13	12	—	—	1	9	25
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	15	11	4	1,042	900	142	420	613	—	70.0	14	108	1,213
Oregon.....	7	6	1	442	425	17	191	251	—	76.1	7	78	607
California.....	20	18	2	1,983	1,935	48	750	1,233	—	60.8	20	278	2,388

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936 BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	444	332	163	32,145	22,737	9,825	1,265	30,629	251	4.0
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	4	5	—	215	163	—	—	215	—	—
Massachusetts.....	7	9	5	593	622	247	12	581	—	2.0
Connecticut.....	3	2	—	322	206	—	23	299	—	7.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	59	35	28	3,650	2,567	1,274	83	3,463	110	2.3
New Jersey.....	18	10	7	1,060	560	308	13	1,047	—	1.2
Pennsylvania.....	125	96	65	9,386	6,062	3,867	416	8,970	—	4.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	37	26	16	3,182	2,612	1,344	94	2,957	131	3.1
Indiana.....	7	4	6	373	228	130	12	361	—	3.2
Illinois.....	4	4	2	351	265	195	—	351	—	—
Michigan.....	14	15	—	1,165	1,025	—	187	978	—	16.1
Wisconsin.....	13	3	—	266	69	—	9	287	—	3.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	32	20	4	1,316	609	133	81	1,235	—	6.2
Iowa.....	9	7	1	438	275	41	4	434	—	.9
North Dakota.....	2	4	1	112	108	30	40	72	—	35.7
South Dakota.....	3	5	—	122	98	—	—	122	—	—
Nebraska.....	8	1	—	880	93	—	1	879	—	.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	4	1	—	165	80	—	6	159	—	3.6
Virginia.....	6	3	—	222	255	—	5	217	—	2.3
West Virginia.....	4	4	1	304	152	25	12	292	—	3.9
North Carolina.....	7	5	3	690	375	314	13	677	—	1.9
Georgia.....	4	2	—	415	361	—	14	401	—	3.4
Florida.....	8	7	1	422	1,488	15	—	422	—	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Alabama.....	4	2	—	1,465	62	—	20	1,445	—	1.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Oklahoma.....	2	3	—	141	96	—	5	136	—	3.5
Texas.....	1	4	—	112	155	—	3	109	—	2.7
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	5	2	—	171	37	—	32	139	—	18.7
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	15	10	5	1,042	682	260	40	996	—	4.4
Oregon.....	7	7	2	442	606	90	21	421	—	4.8
California.....	20	14	8	1,983	1,603	749	55	1,918	10	2.8
Other States.....	² 12	13	8	1,104	1,018	613	58	1,046	—	5.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in Missouri; and 1 in each of the following States—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	444	380	339	\$3,448,939	191	\$1,030,033	128	\$410,700
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	7	6	5	75,800	1	1,200	2	(1)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	59	47	46	788,361	26	354,978	17	63,000
New Jersey.....	18	13	13	200,500	10	53,155	7	32,700
Pennsylvania.....	125	102	98	847,228	57	191,725	34	126,200
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	37	26	26	324,050	20	119,444	9	26,100
Indiana.....	7	7	7	52,700	5	17,175	2	(1)
Michigan.....	14	12	12	122,850	12	33,196	6	13,500
Wisconsin.....	13	7	7	10,800	3	1,725	2	(1)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	32	26	25	81,000	6	26,200	9	14,700
Iowa.....	9	6	6	25,650	4	10,780	2	(1)
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	10,200	1	3,500	2	(1)
Nebraska.....	8	6	6	58,650	6	11,480		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	6	6	4	38,000	2	21,000		
West Virginia.....	4	4	4	38,200	2	8,420		
North Carolina.....	7	7	7	120,000	4	14,000	3	13,700
Georgia.....	4	3	3	34,500	2	18,800	1	(1)
Florida.....	8	7	7	80,300	3	21,200	1	(1)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Alabama.....	4	3	3	22,500	2	2,300	2	(1)
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	5	3	3	2,700	1	600	3	2,800
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	15	13	12	82,000	6	35,292	8	16,300
Oregon.....	7	7	7	26,600	2	1,200	3	6,500
California.....	20	17	17	217,700	6	25,600	8	24,750
Other States.....	32	19	18	158,650	10	54,083	8	65,450

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Connecticut, and Illinois; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, Missouri, North Dakota, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, and Nevada.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	444	438	\$1,171,643	\$306,183	\$39,755	\$61,626
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	4	4	7,458	1,829	70	1,089
Massachusetts.....	7	7	24,135	7,200	2,326	291
Connecticut.....	3	3	9,360	2,380	300	700
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	50	58	163,240	44,000	5,287	7,900
New Jersey.....	18	17	51,029	14,435	1,409	2,327
Pennsylvania.....	125	124	328,180	66,234	4,726	20,078
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	37	37	100,025	32,506	4,524	4,788
Indiana.....	7	7	14,121	4,886	505	423
Illinois.....	4	4	21,001	4,724	1,900	634
Michigan.....	14	14	56,164	12,900	2,522	2,695
Wisconsin.....	13	13	7,190	4,117	12	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	32	32	47,668	15,271	1,965	4,025
Iowa.....	9	8	14,488	4,134	252	825
South Dakota.....	3	3	2,968	1,531		44
Nebraska.....	8	7	45,472	6,330	3,370	2,491
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	4	4	4,720	1,082		
Virginia.....	6	6	8,361	3,220		35
West Virginia.....	4	4	10,819	4,180	236	447
North Carolina.....	7	7	16,361	6,675	450	1,801
Georgia.....	4	4	15,546	5,206	364	3,200
Florida.....	8	8	18,898	5,972	413	401
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Alabama.....	4	4	17,732	3,600	3,000	650
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5	5	4,261	2,107	156	100
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	15	15	34,191	13,501	519	2,040
Oregon.....	7	7	12,073	4,243	239	724
California.....	20	19	74,902	18,544	2,833	2,017
Other States.....	17	17	52,280	15,286	2,377	1,295

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Missouri, North Dakota, and Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$100,805	\$219,048	\$9,684	\$15,131	\$203,692	\$184,129	\$31,590
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	925	1,604	99	40	1,142	443	217
Massachusetts.....	583	4,116	133	433	225	8,659	189
Connecticut.....		1,457	65	829	2,669	900	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	9,341	34,576	990	1,498	29,245	28,364	2,089
New Jersey.....	3,238	10,103	543	137	5,707	12,101	1,029
Pennsylvania.....	28,462	69,312	1,842	4,530	68,697	56,637	7,662
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	7,156	22,336	1,981	3,322	12,845	15,596	3,971
Indiana.....	1,477	2,659	62		1,163	2,716	200
Illinois.....	1,600	3,936	188	300	6,988	543	188
Michigan.....	3,739	9,429	696	701	10,012	10,037	3,343
Wisconsin.....	357	915	61	173	898	217	434
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	6,061	5,683	399	987	6,686	3,975	2,016
Iowa.....	1,230	3,226	172		2,565	1,330	754
South Dakota.....	106	639	2		50	306	280
Nebraska.....	19,312	2,422	260	30	10,484	171	602
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....		1,077	20	12	1,938	375	216
Virginia.....	840	2,816	10	27	1,320	37	56
West Virginia.....	280	2,532	21		1,049	1,958	116
North Carolina.....	1,748	2,928	185		1,922	639	13
Georgia.....		3,062	100		2,747	270	697
Florida.....	800	5,185	278	110	3,036	2,033	70
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Alabama.....	2,100	3,783	100	200	500	3,800	
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	100	436		13	840	426	74
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1,809	4,880	284	236	6,635	2,681	1,606
Oregon.....	660	2,095	194	392	1,797	1,580	149
California.....	7,758	8,191	738	251	8,860	24,188	1,522
Other States.....	1,128	9,611	261	910	13,673	3,507	4,237

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Christian and Missionary Alliance originated in a somewhat informal movement started by Rev. A. B. Simpson, D. D., in the year 1881. At that time Dr. Simpson was pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York City, but left the pastorate, and also withdrew from the presbytery of New York, for the purpose of conducting a wider evangelistic movement among the unchurched masses. For several years he held services in public halls, theaters, and in the summer in gospel tents. Shortly after the movement was started an independent church was organized in New York City with an independent charter, still known as the Gospel Tabernacle Church. The work became more widely known and affiliated throughout the country through many calls for evangelistic services and religious conventions in popular centers, such as Old Orchard Beach, Maine, and various other resorts, and a number of local organizations were formed. From the beginning a strong missionary tone characterized the conferences, and in 1887 two societies were organized, respectively, for home and foreign missionary work—one known as the Christian Alliance (incorporated in 1890), for home work, especially among the neglected classes in towns and cities of the

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1920, has been revised by Rev. H. M. Shuman, president of The Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

United States; the other, the International Missionary Alliance (incorporated in 1889), was for the purpose of planting missions among neglected communities in non-Christian lands. In 1897 the two societies were united in The Christian and Missionary Alliance and since then have labored in the double function of home and foreign evangelism.

DOCTRINE

The Christian and Missionary Alliance is strictly evangelical in its doctrine. It stands firmly for the inspiration of the Scriptures, the atonement of Christ, the supernaturalism of religious experience, and a life of separation and practical holiness. It has no strict creed, but expresses the great essential features of its testimony in a simple formula known as the fourfold Gospel of Christ, as Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer, and Coming Lord. It is not a sectarian body, but allows liberty in the matter of church government, and is in fraternal union with evangelical Christians of all denominations, accepting missionaries from the various churches, provided they are in full sympathy with the evangelical standards of the Alliance.

ORGANIZATION

There is no close ecclesiastical organization, though the society has in the United States and Canada about a dozen organized districts with about 500 regular branches. Only a small proportion of these are organized churches, as the society seeks always to avoid a sectarian aspect and therefore is somewhat averse to the establishment of independent churches. Each local branch is entirely self-directing and in most cases is primarily evangelistic in character and a center of missionary conference. An annual council meets in the spring, to which reports are submitted from all branches and fields, and which passes such legislation as may be needed concerning the government and administration of the work. It is to be noted that many of the most liberal and active supporters of this work are still in active membership in various Protestant churches, giving their support to the Alliance in its evangelistic work.

WORK

The territory covered by the home and foreign work of the Alliance embraces the United States and Canada; Jamaica and Puerto Rico, in the West Indies; the Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Argentina, in South America; Belgian Congo, French West Africa, Sierra Leone, and the French colony of Gabon, in Africa; Palestine, Transjordan, Hauran, and Djebel Druze, in the Near East; three provinces in India; eight provinces in China; Japan; French Indochina and East Siam; Philippine Islands; and the Netherland East Indies.

The home missionary work consists of a general evangelism, carried on chiefly among those destitute of church privileges, and results frequently in the organizing of local branches and, in some cases, of churches. Religious conventions are held in many centers where suitable openings are available. At these gatherings, while evangelism is a strong feature, much emphasis is laid upon the foreign missionary vision of the Alliance. The annual contributions to the general fund amount to upwards of \$500,000.

The foreign missionary activities are organized on a basis similar to the organization in the United States and Canada. They are under the administration of a large and representative board of 24 members, the foreign missionary work being administered through the foreign department which is presided over by the foreign secretary, who devotes his entire time to the supervision of the missionary work. The report for 1936 shows 160 mission centers and 1,463 outstations in 20 different mission fields, where 95 different languages are employed. The missionary staff is composed of 449 American and British missionaries, with 1,576 native workers. There are 502 organized churches with 48,142 members. In 11 Bible training schools 454 students were enrolled, and 28,603 pupils in 928 Sunday schools. Other school work is carried on where necessary but fullest emphasis is given to evangelism and the establishing of the church. The total amount expended for foreign work, exclusive of expenses of administration and including amounts received and expended on the field, was \$507,430 in 1936.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance maintains three training schools in the United States where young people are equipped for home and foreign service, namely, The Missionary Training Institute, Nyack, N. Y.; the St. Paul Bible Institute, St. Paul, Minn.; and the Simpson Bible Institute, Seattle, Wash.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
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BULLETIN No. 46

CHURCHES OF CHRIST
STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE
AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Churches of Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons received into its local churches on the basis of faith in the divinity of Christ, repentance of past sins, and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3,815	931	2,884	24.4	75.6
Members, number.....	300,551	132,549	177,002	42.8	57.2
Average membership per church.....	81	142	61		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	124,099	51,586	72,513	41.0	58.4
Female.....	178,194	76,470	101,724	42.9	57.1
Sex not reported.....	7,258	4,493	2,765	61.9	38.1
Males per 100 females.....	69.6	67.5	71.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	748	464	284	62.0	38.0
13 years and over.....	23,693	14,725	8,968	62.1	37.9
Age not reported.....	285,110	117,360	167,750	41.2	58.8
Percent under 13 years.....	3.1	3.1	3.1		
Church edifices, number.....	3,029	757	2,272	25.0	75.0
Value—number reporting.....	2,932	738	2,194	25.2	74.8
Amount reported.....	\$10,717,977	\$6,450,568	\$4,258,409	60.3	39.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$10,195,640	\$6,182,192	\$4,013,448	60.6	39.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$522,337	\$277,376	\$244,961	53.1	46.9
Average value per church.....	\$3,656	\$8,753	\$1,941		
Debt—number reporting.....	547	330	217	60.3	39.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,222,621	\$1,034,860	\$187,761	84.6	15.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	2,004	354	1,650	17.7	82.3
Parsonages, number.....	173	81	92	46.8	53.2
Value—number reporting.....	155	70	85	45.2	54.8
Amount reported.....	\$320,125	\$175,050	\$145,075	54.7	45.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,533	893	2,640	25.3	74.7
Amount reported.....	\$2,274,432	\$1,380,761	\$887,671	61.0	39.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,040,483	\$644,572	\$401,911	61.6	38.4
All other salaries.....	\$166,058	\$90,335	\$75,723	54.4	45.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$215,132	\$109,739	\$105,393	51.0	49.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,001	\$27,046	\$3,955	90.1	9.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$475,221	\$329,609	\$145,552	69.4	30.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$168,455	\$82,214	\$86,241	48.8	51.2
Home missions.....	\$117,878	\$66,781	\$51,097	56.7	43.3
Foreign missions.....	\$43,545	\$28,768	\$14,777	66.1	33.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$60	\$38	\$22	(¹)	(²)
All other purposes.....	\$10,599	\$3,699	\$3,900	63.2	36.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$644	\$1,553	\$336		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,935	797	2,138	27.2	72.8
Officers and teachers.....	18,405	6,552	11,913	35.5	64.5
Scholars.....	191,150	82,652	108,498	43.2	56.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	5	3	(¹)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	67	54	13	(¹)	(²)
Scholars.....	654	507	57	91.3	8.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported. ² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	38	23	15	(2)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	148	95	53	64.2	35.8
Scholars.....	1,627	1,080	547	66.4	33.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	—	2	—	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	18	—	18	—	(2)
Scholars.....	64	—	64	—	(2)

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Churches of Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3,815	6,226	5,570	2,649
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,411	666	2,921	—
Percent.....	-38.7	11.8	110.3	—
Members, number.....	309,551	433,714	317,637	159,658
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-124,163	115,777	158,279	—
Percent.....	-28.6	36.4	99.1	—
Average membership per church.....	81	70	57	60
Church edifices, number.....	3,020	5,127	4,342	1,974
Value—number reporting.....	2,932	5,089	4,342	1,962
Amount reported.....	\$10,717,977	\$16,402,158	\$5,644,096	\$2,555,372
Average value per church.....	\$3,656	\$3,223	\$1,300	\$1,302
Debt—number reporting.....	547	586	276	193
Amount reported.....	\$1,222,621	\$1,511,547	\$136,003	\$76,208
Parsonages, number.....	173	—	—	21
Value—number reporting.....	165	136	22	—
Amount reported.....	\$320,125	\$453,050	\$28,900	\$22,900
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3,533	5,975	2,168	—
Amount reported.....	\$2,274,432	\$3,961,310	\$679,191	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,046,483	—	—	—
All other salaries.....	\$166,058	—	—	—
Repairs and improvements.....	\$215,132	\$3,223,000	\$434,596	—
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,001	—	—	—
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$475,221	—	—	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$168,455	—	—	—
Home missions.....	\$117,878	—	—	—
Foreign missions.....	\$43,545	\$596,343	\$106,449	—
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$60	—	—	—
All other purposes.....	\$10,599	—	—	—
Not classified.....	—	\$141,967	\$138,146	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$644	663	\$313	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,935	4,403	3,408	1,225
Officers and teachers.....	18,465	20,595	15,213	5,112
Scholars.....	191,150	274,571	167,809	59,086

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Churches of Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current

expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	3,815	931	2,884	308,561	132,549	177,002	124,099	178,194	7,258	69.8	2,635	18,465	161,150
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	3	1	2	84	22	62	33	51	-----	-----	2	2	24
Massachusetts.....	1	1	-----	31	31	-----	16	15	-----	-----	1	1	20
Connecticut.....	1	1	-----	51	51	-----	19	32	-----	-----	1	7	30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	7	3	4	206	104	102	83	123	-----	67.5	4	21	84
New Jersey.....	3	2	1	80	51	29	31	49	-----	-----	1	2	20
Pennsylvania.....	30	12	18	1,222	476	746	523	699	-----	74.8	17	47	478
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	116	32	84	9,470	4,194	5,285	4,125	5,354	-----	77.0	66	367	3,583
Indiana.....	133	31	102	12,852	3,794	9,058	5,303	7,051	498	75.2	62	350	3,805
Illinois.....	75	28	47	4,438	1,840	2,592	1,757	2,586	-----	67.9	34	169	1,599
Michigan.....	27	19	8	2,831	2,504	237	1,235	1,596	-----	77.4	24	169	2,217
Wisconsin.....	4	1	3	852	43	800	20	32	800	-----	2	5	53
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	1	-----	11	11	-----	4	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	19	7	12	1,028	322	706	459	569	-----	80.7	9	31	333
Missouri.....	176	27	149	10,078	2,833	7,245	3,965	6,036	77	65.7	124	652	6,506
South Dakota.....	1	1	-----	12	-----	-----	5	7	-----	-----	-----	7	8
Nebraska.....	13	2	11	438	18	420	189	249	-----	75.9	7	46	181
Kansas.....	71	23	48	4,720	2,268	2,452	1,922	2,777	21	69.2	46	301	2,864
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	3	2	1	48	26	22	19	29	-----	-----	2	9	46
Dist. of Columbia.....	2	2	-----	296	296	-----	106	190	-----	55.8	2	15	165
Virginia.....	11	3	8	505	130	375	194	311	-----	62.4	9	50	398
West Virginia.....	133	17	116	8,499	2,400	6,099	3,324	4,933	242	87.4	81	414	5,004
North Carolina.....	11	3	8	785	103	682	360	425	-----	84.7	9	61	531
South Carolina.....	7	6	1	463	338	115	177	276	-----	64.1	6	29	393
Georgia.....	38	21	17	4,976	3,850	1,126	2,001	2,975	-----	67.3	34	269	2,678
Florida.....	76	39	37	6,187	4,686	1,501	2,561	3,626	-----	70.6	70	436	3,895
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	215	35	180	20,333	5,452	14,881	8,592	11,532	209	74.5	175	1,038	9,512
Tennessee.....	564	96	468	49,379	20,238	29,141	19,149	27,385	2,845	69.9	491	3,340	32,828
Alabama.....	249	67	182	20,358	8,201	12,157	8,050	11,353	955	70.9	216	1,325	14,324
Mississippi.....	87	17	70	6,261	1,457	4,804	2,762	3,499	-----	78.9	80	429	4,051
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	270	37	233	16,557	4,768	11,789	6,811	9,736	10	70.0	219	1,337	12,755
Louisiana.....	52	19	33	2,548	1,068	1,480	1,066	1,482	-----	71.9	30	143	1,261
Oklahoma.....	301	64	237	25,996	11,713	14,283	10,136	15,745	115	64.4	226	1,462	17,505
Texas.....	921	222	699	84,672	39,683	44,989	33,748	49,793	1,131	87.8	739	5,098	55,263
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	6	2	4	157	53	104	65	92	-----	-----	4	13	102
Idaho.....	6	4	2	299	191	108	133	166	-----	80.1	3	18	190
Wyoming.....	2	2	-----	37	-----	-----	18	19	-----	-----	2	7	29
Colorado.....	26	8	12	809	524	285	335	474	-----	70.7	10	49	403
New Mexico.....	43	13	30	3,077	1,759	1,318	1,184	1,803	-----	62.5	35	173	2,163
Arizona.....	8	6	2	516	432	84	193	248	75	77.8	5	22	335
Utah.....	1	1	-----	6	-----	-----	5	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada.....	1	1	-----	6	-----	-----	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	16	10	6	633	408	225	244	380	-----	62.7	13	52	473
Oregon.....	19	8	11	1,209	673	533	477	594	135	80.3	11	69	438
California.....	72	48	24	6,540	5,424	1,116	2,699	3,791	50	71.2	62	430	4,513

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	3,815	6,228	5,570	2,649	309,561	453,714	317,937	159,658	748	23,693	285,110	3.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	3	4	6	7	84	117	153	137			84	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	7	4	1	2	206	182	16	44	8	62	136	
New Jersey.....	3	2			80	47				32	48	
Pennsylvania.....	30	45	32	13	1,222	2,135	1,295	729	1	118	1,103	.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	116	161	139	70	9,479	11,257	9,004	4,954	8	808	8,663	1.0
Indiana.....	133	236	210	112	12,852	21,419	16,512	10,259	10	1,278	11,564	.8
Illinois.....	75	149	103	58	4,438	10,017	6,726	3,552			4,438	
Michigan.....	27	21	17	8	2,831	2,156	1,398	838	3	1,230	1,698	.2
Wisconsin.....	4	3		1	852	73			8		852	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	19	53	30	23	1,028	4,302	1,534	1,477		26	1,003	
Missouri.....	176	272	279	121	10,078	19,260	15,160	7,887	15	1,129	8,934	1.3
South Dakota.....	1	5			12	164	30				12	
Nebraska.....	13	20	31	11	438	1,269	1,252	492			438	
Kansas.....	71	143	110	66	4,720	8,983	5,573	3,216			4,720	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	3				48				1		48	
Virginia.....	11	19	13	4	505	700	841	120		147	357	.7
West Virginia.....	133	208	182	50	8,490	13,660	10,342	2,594	64	1,834	6,601	3.4
North Carolina.....	11	21	21	7	785	1,013	951	295		13	772	
South Carolina.....	7	5			453	325					453	
Georgia.....	38	64	58	22	4,976	4,039	2,671	1,046	19	384	4,573	4.7
Florida.....	76	112	74	28	6,187	6,159	2,865	1,060		148	6,039	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	215	367	330	151	20,333	29,539	24,216	12,451	55	1,563	18,715	3.4
Tennessee.....	564	978	995	631	49,379	72,015	63,521	41,411	155	4,949	44,275	3.0
Alabama.....	249	460	361	157	20,358	30,115	20,943	9,214	4	391	19,963	1.0
Mississippi.....	87	125	122	47	6,261	6,968	5,994	3,155	8	798	5,455	1.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	270	626	514	190	16,557	39,678	20,239	11,000	3	274	16,280	1.1
Louisiana.....	52	45	38	10	2,548	2,240	1,208	421	5	232	2,311	2.1
Oklahoma.....	301	559	481	166	28,996	34,645	21,700	8,074	43	2,250	23,703	1.9
Texas.....	921	1,288	1,240	627	84,672	98,909	71,542	34,000	306	4,612	79,755	6.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	6	8	3		157	154	41				157	
Idaho.....	6	11	9	2	299	411	364	46			299	
Colorado.....	20	26	11	4	809	1,477	588	114			809	
New Mexico.....	43	44	51	5	3,077	2,032	1,333	129	39	1,214	1,824	3.1
Arizona.....	8	21	7	4	516	816	239		52	13	603	
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	16	28	34	17	633	1,069	1,104	488	2	94	537	
Oregon.....	19	22	23	11	1,206	1,102	1,133	408			1,206	
California.....	72	68	35	23	6,540	4,438	1,149	761		95	6,445	
Other States.....	9	8	7	1	437	829	141	14			437	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 churches each in Wyoming and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, Utah, and Nevada.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices].

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	3,815	3,029	2,932	\$10,717,977	547	\$1,222,621	155	\$320,125
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	7	3	3	17,500	1	800		
Pennsylvania.....	30	23	23	79,056	6	9,856	3	10,300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	116	97	94	388,735	16	43,870	1	(¹)
Indiana.....	133	121	118	298,075	10	6,555	6	14,000
Illinois.....	75	59	58	138,730	7	7,194		
Michigan.....	27	19	19	173,550	9	49,170		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	19	18	16	30,000	2	900		
Missouri.....	176	136	131	303,250	19	33,235	3	3,000
Nebraska.....	13	10	10	20,000			1	(¹)
Kansas.....	71	67	65	171,501	11	12,710	3	2,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	11	10	9	16,420	2	2,030		
West Virginia.....	133	109	103	289,348	12	32,640	3	13,000
North Carolina.....	11	9	8	31,800			2	(¹)
South Carolina.....	7	6	6	24,480	3	3,895	1	(¹)
Georgia.....	38	34	33	169,650	13	40,974	2	(¹)
Florida.....	76	62	58	225,000	14	43,312	9	18,100
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	215	194	183	524,502	19	23,375		
Tennessee.....	554	454	444	1,073,475	63	159,765	13	40,100
Alabama.....	249	208	200	602,995	29	70,710	6	26,000
Mississippi.....	87	94	61	150,500	11	23,997	1	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	270	190	184	335,950	23	22,567	6	10,000
Louisiana.....	52	34	34	63,650	6	10,150	2	(¹)
Oklahoma.....	301	221	216	847,429	46	90,782	20	34,525
Texas.....	921	755	734	3,380,051	174	403,609	65	118,800
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	6	6	10,700	4	1,896	1	(¹)
Colorado.....	20	8	8	21,300	3	4,120		
New Mexico.....	43	24	23	107,850	7	14,824	2	(¹)
Arizona.....	8	4	4	15,800	2	1,025		
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	16	10	10	23,450	1	1,000		
Oregon.....	19	13	13	33,250	7	3,472	2	(¹)
California.....	72	51	50	438,400	25	90,037	8	2,500
Other States.....	29	10	18	98,600	2	7,550		27,300

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in Maine and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following States—Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Montana.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	3,815	3,533	\$2,274,432	\$1,046,463	\$168,068	\$215,132
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	7	6	2,458	1,442	-----	111
New Jersey.....	3	3	1,805	1,200	-----	76
Pennsylvania.....	30	27	12,855	4,041	849	1,941
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	116	112	57,363	21,066	4,622	5,129
Indiana.....	133	125	56,535	26,604	5,766	6,793
Illinois.....	75	67	28,025	13,265	2,522	2,486
Michigan.....	27	27	48,325	17,643	2,509	5,269
Wisconsin.....	4	3	515	-----	-----	155
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	19	17	5,804	2,095	461	981
Missouri.....	176	166	58,195	23,535	5,388	7,625
Nebraska.....	13	11	2,214	889	174	107
Kansas.....	71	60	42,306	22,348	3,557	2,177
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	11	11	2,918	631	328	902
West Virginia.....	133	122	54,468	22,679	4,560	6,114
North Carolina.....	11	11	5,131	3,050	240	850
South Carolina.....	7	6	3,135	1,736	146	501
Georgia.....	38	33	45,958	24,800	2,094	2,890
Florida.....	76	70	58,773	30,234	2,546	4,805
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	215	203	99,593	52,020	8,255	9,340
Tennessee.....	564	521	293,372	119,246	27,351	29,194
Alabama.....	249	231	126,940	55,549	6,778	13,750
Mississippi.....	87	82	34,467	10,578	2,196	3,152
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	270	246	78,984	32,837	7,115	8,079
Louisiana.....	52	47	19,294	8,958	874	2,728
Oklahoma.....	301	273	207,994	98,703	15,336	21,194
Texas.....	921	864	741,380	363,817	51,195	61,032
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	4	1,072	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	6	5	2,549	1,227	118	671
Colorado.....	20	16	8,248	4,238	461	389
New Mexico.....	43	38	33,910	17,555	2,087	2,492
Arizona.....	8	6	5,691	2,580	590	-----
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	16	16	8,508	4,599	314	876
Oregon.....	19	18	7,365	2,995	670	976
California.....	72	70	108,056	44,895	6,646	11,838
Other States.....	16	11	10,161	3,378	320	509

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine and Maryland, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$31,001	\$475,221	\$168,455	\$117,878	\$43,545	\$60	\$10,599
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....		775	120				10
New Jersey.....		270	169	90	60		
Pennsylvania.....		4,577	865	522	45		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	360	19,527	3,629	2,114	876		50
Indiana.....	160	7,358	4,783	2,813	1,792		536
Illinois.....		6,116	1,974	1,143	619		
Michigan.....	5,885	10,985	2,166	1,973	778		1,127
Wisconsin.....		100		260			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	240	1,019	171	612	105		120
Missouri.....	626	12,293	3,834	4,006	658		230
Nebraska.....		508	93	880	63		
Kansas.....		7,280	3,471	2,755	718		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	250	580	90	62			75
West Virginia.....	710	11,800	4,680	3,481	664	17	262
North Carolina.....		491	335	85	80		
South Carolina.....		421	201	45	25		
Georgia.....	108	9,973	1,950	2,784	828		531
Florida.....		12,196	3,397	3,820	2,275		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	205	12,213	7,773	4,778	4,797	7	205
Tennessee.....	3,582	65,230	26,143	14,701	6,055		1,870
Alabama.....		32,975	9,621	6,437	1,550		280
Mississippi.....	456	7,518	2,388	1,568	425	21	165
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	275	13,121	7,848	7,584	1,505		570
Louisiana.....	1,250	2,653	912	1,335	381		203
Oklahoma.....	5,373	38,214	15,470	7,974	4,405		1,325
Texas.....	9,401	162,700	55,396	36,764	8,311	15	2,749
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....		479	100	370	113		10
Idaho.....		483	20	30			
Colorado.....		1,295	753	959	153		
New Mexico.....	2,140	5,306	1,868	1,883	424		155
Arizona.....		1,881	247	368	25		
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....		1,445	265	704	180		125
Oregon.....		1,939	266	326	213		
California.....		28,181	6,710	4,887	4,899		
Other States.....		3,819	747	765	623		

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In their early history the churches which gathered under the leadership of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, and Barton W. Stone emphasized the distinctively apostolic character of the individual church, not merely as a worshipping congregation and a working force, but as an autonomous ecclesiastical body. As set forth in the Declaration and Address, by Thomas Campbell, they deplored human creeds and systems and protested against considering anything as a matter of faith and duty for which there could not be produced a "Thus saith the Lord," either in expressed terms, approved example, or necessary inference. They also held that they should follow "after the example of the primitive church exhibited in the New Testament without any additions whatever of human opinions or inventions of men." With this basis of action they adopted as the keynote of their movement, "Where the Scriptures speak, we speak; where the Scriptures are silent, we are silent."

As the churches increased in membership and wealth, however, there arose what seemed to some to be a desire for popularity and for such "human inventions" as had been deplored in the beginning of the movement. Chief among these "inventions" were a general organization of the churches into a missionary society, with a "money basis" of membership, and the use of mechanical instrumental music in the worship of the church. The agitation for the organization of a missionary society began soon after 1840 and continued until the American Christian Missionary Society was formed in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849. Although this movement received Alexander Campbell's approval, yet the literature of that period abundantly shows that he was not the real leader behind the effort nor the same man mentally who had previously opposed such inventions of men. Many of his brethren were dissatisfied with this departure from the original ground and held firmly to the earlier position, quoting his own language in speaking of the apostolic Christians:

Their churches were not fractured into missionary societies, Bible societies, and educational societies; nor did they dream of organizing such. * * * They knew nothing of the hobbies of modern times. In their church capacity alone they moved. * * * They viewed the Church of Jesus Christ as the scheme of salvation to ameliorate the world. As members of it they considered themselves bound to do all they could for the glory of God and the good of men. They dared not transfer to a missionary society a cent or a prayer, lest in so doing they should rob the Church of its glory and exalt the inventions of men above the wisdom of God.

A society with a "money basis" and a delegated membership, it was urged, was the beginning of apostasy from New Testament Christianity. The article in the constitution of the missionary society which gave more offense than any other, because, in the view of some, it established a "money basis" and created a "moneyed aristocracy," read as follows: "The society shall be composed of annual delegates, life members, and life directors. Any church may appoint a delegate for an annual contribution of \$10; and \$20 paid at one time shall be requisite to constitute a member for life." Various and earnest efforts were made at different times to dissuade them from this "departure from New Testament Christianity," but without avail.

The question as to the use of instrumental music in the services of the church became an issue as early as 1859, when a melodeon was placed in the church at Midway, Ky. Much opposition was aroused, and the claim was made that instrumental music in the church services "ministered to pride and worldliness, was without the sanction of New Testament precept and example, and was consequently unscriptural and sinful."

Other matters in regard to which there was controversy were the introduction of the "modern pastor" and the adoption of "unscriptural means of raising money."

It was inevitable that such divergencies of opinion should result in the formation of opposing parties, and these parties were variously called "Conservatives"

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Leslie G. Thomas, Churches of Christ, Dickson, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

and "Progressives," or "Antis" and "Digressives." Actual division, however, came slowly. Many who sympathized with the Progressives continued to worship and work with the Conservatives because they had no other church facilities; and on the other hand, many Conservatives associated with the Progressives for a similar reason.

In the census report for 1890 both parties were reported together under the title, "Disciples of Christ." In the report for 1906 the Conservatives were reported separately as "Churches of Christ," but the results were not altogether satisfactory, as it was difficult to draw the line between them and the Disciples of Christ. There is now a clear distinction between the two groups, and the statistics for 1936 are far more complete.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine and polity the Churches of Christ are, in some respects, in accord with the Disciples of Christ. They reject all human creeds and confessions, consider the Scriptures a sufficient rule of faith and practice, emphasize the "divine Sonship of Jesus" and the "divine personality of the Holy Spirit," and regard the Lord's Supper as a memorial service rather than as a sacrament, to be observed each Lord's Day. The church, with such officers as belonged to it in apostolic times, is considered a divine institution. Each local church is independent; it elects its own officers, calls its own ministers, and conducts its own affairs. Membership is on the general basis of faith in Christ, repentance, and baptism (immersion). The ministerial office is not emphasized, and there are no ministerial associations. Each minister is a member of the church which he serves, and is subject to its discipline. In general, the doctrine of nonresistance is advocated.

WORK

The opposition to missionary societies on the part of the Churches of Christ does not imply any lack of interest in missionary work, which has been fully developed since the division. They are rapidly establishing new churches in different parts of the United States, and are carrying on missionary work in Japan, China, Korea, Persia, Brazil, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, India, Africa, Mexico, and other parts of the world.

The educational institutions of the Churches of Christ include 7 Bible, or Christian, colleges, with 184 teachers, 2,206 students, and property valued at \$2,610,974. There are also several academies and professional schools; 7 orphanages, with 833 children, and property valued at \$496,001; and 2 homes for the aged (1 takes children, too, and is not included in the orphanages), with 50 inmates and property valued at \$500,000. These institutions are located in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Georgia, and California.

They publish eight monthly, two semimonthly, and three weekly journals devoted exclusively to religious instruction.



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1936

BULLETIN No. 47

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Disciples of Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all baptized believers in Christ who seek fellowship and are enrolled in the local organizations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5,566	1,867	3,699	33.5	66.5
Members, number.....	1,196,315	743,251	453,064	62.1	37.9
Average membership per church.....	215	398	122		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	465,015	284,881	180,134	61.3	38.7
Female.....	665,728	418,599	247,129	62.9	37.1
Sex not reported.....	65,572	39,771	25,801	60.7	39.3
Males per 100 females.....	69.9	68.1	72.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	76,783	50,018	26,765	65.1	34.9
13 years and over.....	980,815	611,755	369,060	62.4	37.6
Age not reported.....	138,717	81,478	57,239	58.7	41.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	7.3	7.0	6.8		
Church edifices, number.....	5,202	1,797	3,495	34.0	66.0
Value—number reporting.....	5,083	1,730	3,347	34.2	65.8
Amount reported.....	\$88,070,194	\$68,051,599	\$20,018,595	77.3	22.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$80,262,559	\$60,058,674	\$19,603,885	77.3	22.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,807,635	\$1,392,925	\$414,710	77.1	22.9
Average value per church.....	\$17,320	\$30,200	\$5,981		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,254	902	352	71.9	28.1
Amount reported.....	\$11,401,182	\$10,602,352	\$798,830	93.0	7.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	3,048	661	2,387	21.7	78.3
Parsonages, number.....	1,636	718	918	43.9	56.1
Value—number reporting.....	1,557	683	874	43.9	56.1
Amount reported.....	\$4,838,745	\$2,936,025	\$1,902,720	60.7	39.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5,364	1,849	3,515	34.5	65.5
Amount reported.....	\$11,273,964	\$8,510,307	\$2,764,657	75.6	24.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,271,746	\$2,860,242	\$1,411,504	67.0	33.0
All other salaries.....	\$1,159,682	\$994,870	\$164,712	85.8	14.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$892,269	\$559,990	\$332,279	62.8	37.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,175,347	\$1,018,196	\$157,151	86.6	13.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,146,619	\$1,784,771	\$361,848	83.1	16.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$258,367	\$180,667	\$77,700	69.9	30.1
Home missions.....	\$232,068	\$179,978	\$52,090	77.6	22.4
Foreign missions.....	\$251,078	\$201,245	\$49,833	80.2	19.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$557,777	\$484,578	\$73,199	86.9	13.1
All other purposes.....	\$329,011	\$254,670	\$74,341	77.4	22.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,102	\$4,608	\$784		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5,171	1,825	3,346	35.3	64.7
Officers and teachers.....	84,452	44,531	39,921	52.7	47.3
Scholars.....	761,257	470,681	290,576	61.8	38.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	692	356	336	51.4	48.6
Officers and teachers.....	7,056	4,227	2,829	59.9	40.1
Scholars.....	49,919	30,941	18,978	62.0	38.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	143	73	70	51.0	49.0
Officers and teachers.....	849	546	303	64.3	35.7
Scholars.....	11,758	9,133	2,625	77.7	22.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	42	12	30	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	531	231	300	43.5	56.5
Scholars.....	4,942	2,923	2,019	59.1	40.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Disciples of Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5,566	7,648	8,396	8,260
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,082	-748	136	-----
Percent.....	-27.2	-8.9	1.6	-----
Members, number.....	1,196,315	1,377,695	1,226,028	982,701
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-181,280	151,567	243,327	-----
Percent.....	-13.2	12.4	24.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	215	180	146	119
Church edifices, number.....	5,292	7,252	6,815	7,066
Value—number reporting.....	5,083	6,887	5,597	6,944
Amount reported.....	\$88,070,194	\$114,850,211	\$40,327,201	\$27,439,944
Average value per church.....	\$17,326	\$16,076	\$7,205	\$3,952
Debt—number reporting.....	1,254	1,675	1,327	1,041
Amount reported.....	\$11,401,182	\$13,522,541	\$4,160,239	\$1,792,613
Parsonages, number.....	1,636	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1,557	1,734	947	596
Amount reported.....	\$4,838,745	\$7,982,310	\$2,318,852	\$1,106,325
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5,364	7,250	5,568	-----
Amount reported.....	\$11,273,964	\$22,967,484	\$8,797,820	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,271,746	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,159,682	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$892,269	\$19,885,635	\$6,786,226	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,175,347	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,146,619	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$258,367	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$232,068	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$251,078	\$3,039,761	\$1,413,599	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$557,777	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$329,011	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$42,088	\$597,995	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,102	\$3,168	\$1,580	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5,171	6,680	7,549	6,676
Officers and teachers.....	84,462	91,625	84,596	65,364
Scholars.....	761,237	1,000,416	942,879	578,418

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Disciples of Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars	
United States.....	5,566	1,867	3,699	1,196,315	743,251	453,064	465,015	665,728	65,572	69.9	5,171	84,452	761,257	
NEW ENGLAND:														
Maine.....	3	—	3	299	—	299	121	178	—	68.0	3	29	182	
N. Hampshire.....	1	1	—	12	12	—	5	7	(1)	72.6	1	5	20	
Vermont.....	2	—	2	210	—	210	101	109	—	92.7	2	21	134	
Massachusetts.....	5	5	—	954	954	—	375	579	—	64.8	5	83	459	
Connecticut.....	1	1	—	465	465	—	188	277	—	67.9	1	27	171	
MID. ATLANTIC:														
New York.....	52	31	21	10,583	8,761	1,822	4,446	6,137	—	72.4	50	741	5,600	
New Jersey.....	4	4	—	675	675	—	256	419	—	61.1	3	59	314	
Pennsylvania.....	141	75	66	36,751	28,708	8,043	14,422	19,347	2,922	74.5	136	2,936	26,475	
E. N. CENTRAL:														
Ohio.....	389	161	228	101,248	72,479	28,769	39,981	57,642	3,625	69.4	371	7,314	73,354	
Indiana.....	533	130	403	130,004	70,840	59,164	49,696	68,443	11,865	72.6	503	8,634	84,344	
Illinois.....	510	135	375	110,646	58,323	52,323	43,512	61,868	5,266	70.3	481	8,400	69,786	
Michigan.....	87	35	52	13,603	9,323	4,280	5,337	7,936	330	67.3	83	1,263	10,755	
Wisconsin.....	25	12	13	3,250	2,458	792	1,339	1,876	35	71.4	21	262	1,921	
W. N. CENTRAL:														
Minnesota.....	42	22	20	6,614	4,798	1,816	2,400	3,390	824	70.8	39	601	4,780	
Iowa.....	242	74	168	60,973	38,072	22,901	23,524	34,923	2,526	67.4	236	4,278	40,085	
Missouri.....	557	99	458	108,374	53,405	54,969	41,049	60,598	6,727	67.7	507	7,643	59,754	
N. Dakota.....	2	1	1	161	133	28	10	18	133	(1)	1	13	128	
S. Dakota.....	13	4	9	1,179	520	660	419	706	60	59.9	12	129	829	
Nebraska.....	116	32	84	23,359	14,197	9,162	9,150	13,879	330	65.9	114	1,926	16,314	
Kansas.....	269	77	192	65,740	39,098	25,742	24,882	37,145	3,713	67.0	252	5,111	47,189	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Delaware.....	1	—	1	209	—	209	90	119	—	75.6	1	15	165	
Maryland.....	32	13	19	5,836	4,249	1,587	1,898	3,043	895	62.4	31	557	4,600	
Dist. of Col.....	8	8	—	5,082	5,082	—	1,419	2,043	1,620	69.5	8	254	3,053	
Virginia.....	223	53	170	38,174	17,441	20,733	15,605	20,685	1,984	75.8	213	2,809	25,396	
W. Virginia.....	103	32	71	18,765	13,233	5,532	6,795	9,213	2,757	73.8	88	1,398	13,667	
N. Carolina.....	176	49	127	28,463	11,141	17,322	11,498	15,830	1,135	72.6	152	1,604	13,998	
S. Carolina.....	14	5	9	2,992	595	2,397	1,206	1,763	23	68.4	10	98	728	
Georgia.....	100	34	66	17,315	9,191	8,124	6,781	8,030	1,604	75.9	81	938	7,984	
Florida.....	52	45	7	9,527	9,186	341	3,647	5,667	213	64.4	50	825	6,732	
E. S. CENTRAL:														
Kentucky.....	487	77	410	92,204	38,297	53,907	36,246	49,145	6,813	73.8	425	5,127	46,278	
Tennessee.....	116	47	69	23,890	17,743	6,166	9,709	13,346	844	72.7	107	1,421	14,600	
Alabama.....	42	19	23	6,799	5,152	1,647	2,963	3,821	15	77.5	34	485	3,524	
Mississippi.....	49	19	30	5,968	3,497	2,471	2,413	3,364	191	71.7	42	417	3,022	
W. S. CENTRAL:														
Arkansas.....	101	39	62	14,120	9,590	4,530	5,174	7,274	1,672	71.1	91	1,053	8,853	
Louisiana.....	24	16	8	4,792	3,747	1,045	1,436	2,091	1,265	68.7	20	270	2,248	
Oklahoma.....	215	65	150	51,772	34,192	17,580	20,834	29,458	1,480	70.7	206	3,695	38,317	
Texas.....	338	169	169	74,990	59,856	15,134	29,408	43,621	2,061	67.0	310	5,035	43,148	
MOUNTAIN:														
Montana.....	18	11	7	3,590	2,816	774	1,503	2,087	—	72.0	17	278	2,403	
Idaho.....	25	13	12	5,117	3,417	1,700	2,046	3,021	50	67.7	25	395	4,373	
Wyoming.....	6	3	3	1,591	1,020	571	604	987	—	61.2	5	83	980	
Colorado.....	57	29	28	14,714	11,606	3,108	5,722	8,687	305	65.9	56	1,041	9,105	
New Mexico.....	14	8	6	2,249	1,825	424	857	1,392	—	61.6	13	207	1,704	
Arizona.....	19	13	6	3,073	3,641	332	1,680	2,218	75	75.7	19	288	2,462	
Utah.....	3	3	—	321	321	—	165	156	—	105.8	3	37	210	
Nevada.....	1	1	—	56	56	—	17	39	—	(1)	1	10	40	
PACIFIC:														
Washington.....	76	33	43	17,621	13,556	4,066	6,997	10,433	192	67.1	73	1,388	12,261	
Oregon.....	98	26	72	20,431	12,580	7,851	8,080	12,176	175	66.4	97	1,565	14,643	
California.....	174	138	36	50,644	46,032	4,612	19,009	29,848	1,787	63.7	172	3,694	34,169	

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- port- ed	Per- cent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	5,589	7,648	8,398	8,280	1,196,315	1,377,595	1,326,028	982,701	76,783	980,815	138,717	7.3
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	3	7	7	7	299	579	687	260	10	289	-----	3.3
Massachusetts.....	5	5	8	9	954	1,011	1,264	1,527	47	907	-----	4.9
Connecticut.....	1	1	2	4	465	400	628	866	6	459	-----	1.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	52	59	55	53	10,583	12,479	11,139	9,124	548	9,420	615	5.5
New Jersey.....	4	2	2	2	675	447	534	213	21	654	-----	3.1
Pennsylvania.....	141	162	168	161	36,751	38,966	37,717	26,468	1,761	32,436	2,554	5.1
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	389	485	525	540	101,248	118,894	109,732	83,838	5,833	87,397	8,018	6.3
Indiana.....	533	655	765	661	130,004	154,067	137,727	108,188	8,719	160,229	21,056	8.0
Illinois.....	510	635	690	768	110,646	122,883	116,639	101,516	6,151	91,878	12,617	6.3
Michigan.....	87	94	120	116	13,603	14,499	12,740	9,791	925	11,463	1,215	7.5
Wisconsin.....	25	32	28	24	3,250	3,769	2,291	1,707	114	2,735	401	4.0
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	42	45	55	43	6,614	6,701	5,042	3,560	378	4,947	1,289	7.1
Iowa.....	242	317	384	437	60,978	66,719	73,237	55,948	3,909	50,850	6,214	7.1
Missouri.....	557	857	1,023	1,422	108,374	144,791	145,403	159,050	0,383	85,636	16,355	6.9
North Dakota.....	2	3	9	5	161	170	341	147	-----	28	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	13	20	26	21	1,179	2,278	1,764	1,478	133	986	60	11.9
Nebraska.....	110	140	171	176	23,359	26,182	24,140	19,121	1,586	19,527	2,246	7.5
Kansas.....	269	369	411	339	65,740	77,409	67,554	40,356	4,434	53,755	7,551	7.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	32	36	41	26	5,836	5,949	5,719	3,343	328	4,953	555	6.2
District of Co- lumbia.....	8	8	8	5	5,082	4,567	3,038	2,170	185	3,287	1,610	5.3
Virginia.....	223	294	321	277	38,174	38,380	34,220	26,128	2,374	31,706	4,034	7.0
West Virginia.....	103	136	174	134	18,765	21,343	19,237	10,729	1,657	14,175	2,933	10.5
North Carolina.....	176	309	173	122	28,463	38,068	20,095	13,842	1,284	23,436	3,743	5.2
South Carolina.....	14	52	54	41	2,092	4,260	4,414	2,021	289	2,265	438	11.3
Georgia.....	100	149	144	128	17,315	17,328	16,885	12,703	787	13,428	3,100	5.5
Florida.....	52	71	41	33	9,527	10,677	3,790	2,194	840	8,387	300	9.1
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	487	783	952	841	92,204	121,372	129,612	123,659	4,819	72,478	14,907	6.2
Tennessee.....	116	165	211	160	23,899	24,972	21,672	14,904	1,283	20,819	1,797	5.8
Alabama.....	42	78	73	162	6,709	8,638	6,978	8,756	344	6,089	366	5.3
Mississippi.....	49	106	77	105	5,968	8,847	5,364	6,709	281	4,536	1,151	5.8
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	101	153	155	154	14,120	17,198	13,275	10,269	1,131	10,602	2,387	9.6
Louisiana.....	24	24	31	25	4,792	4,857	3,615	2,127	483	3,044	1,265	13.7
Oklahoma.....	215	327	339	314	51,772	50,349	41,811	24,232	4,814	41,094	4,964	10.3
Texas.....	338	489	544	502	74,990	77,150	54,836	39,550	0,260	63,100	5,630	9.0
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	18	24	29	22	3,590	3,372	3,719	2,008	242	3,348	-----	6.7
Idaho.....	25	31	45	54	5,117	5,187	5,065	3,206	322	4,683	108	6.4
Wyoming.....	6	9	10	4	1,591	1,280	763	292	103	1,128	360	8.4
Colorado.....	57	75	61	47	14,714	17,759	12,805	8,521	1,088	12,689	937	7.9
New Mexico.....	14	19	32	11	2,249	2,662	2,284	963	187	2,062	-----	8.3
Arizona.....	19	19	14	4	3,973	2,478	1,712	484	319	3,654	-----	8.0
Utah.....	3	2	-----	-----	321	397	-----	-----	29	292	-----	9.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	76	101	124	83	17,622	20,483	17,521	10,140	1,636	13,659	2,327	10.7
Oregon.....	98	117	121	90	20,431	20,303	15,300	10,012	1,049	18,380	361	8.4
California.....	174	179	165	140	50,644	48,102	32,211	20,272	3,690	42,475	5,120	6.7
Other States.....	15	4	8	8	487	323	1,110	824	1	486	-----	.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 2; Delaware, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	5,566	5,292	5,083	\$88,070,194	1,254	\$11,401,182	1,557	\$4,838,745
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	5	5	5	119,125	3	9,300		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	52	49	47	1,636,214	26	274,226	18	68,500
New Jersey.....	4	4	4	89,000	3	12,200	1	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	141	136	134	4,125,782	60	662,155	56	267,350
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	389	371	341	7,614,830	81	853,352	118	441,675
Indiana.....	553	519	494	7,072,610	90	552,961	146	479,100
Illinois.....	510	494	468	7,711,336	83	701,102	173	487,250
Michigan.....	87	80	78	1,617,085	24	310,862	37	90,275
Wisconsin.....	25	20	18	165,890	8	25,225	3	8,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	42	38	37	313,350	14	38,235	11	21,440
Iowa.....	242	235	227	3,743,310	50	430,798	110	280,915
Missouri.....	557	530	509	6,579,398	70	578,819	83	243,250
South Dakota.....	13	11	10	35,125	3	3,065	2	(1)
Nebraska.....	116	111	108	1,402,850	28	129,482	56	131,300
Kansas.....	269	267	256	3,971,800	60	516,859	123	287,350
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	32	31	28	536,050	10	81,780	12	77,000
District of Columbia.....	8	8	8	1,677,000	7	716,000		
Virginia.....	223	210	209	2,291,220	43	348,057	54	168,700
West Virginia.....	103	94	88	1,690,900	24	107,533	19	94,800
North Carolina.....	170	164	159	1,304,487	39	170,597	31	70,150
South Carolina.....	14	13	13	72,550	5	14,097	1	(1)
Georgia.....	100	99	94	1,224,699	16	80,677	14	56,700
Florida.....	62	49	49	1,419,350	33	226,655	16	68,500
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	487	447	428	6,580,200	76	461,047	80	334,550
Tennessee.....	116	108	105	1,645,136	32	241,399	17	86,100
Alabama.....	42	37	35	757,150	10	81,850	3	12,500
Mississippi.....	49	46	44	447,600	7	36,677	9	27,800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	101	84	80	960,250	23	141,650	15	39,450
Louisiana.....	24	24	23	352,850	8	95,905	5	14,000
Oklahoma.....	215	208	202	3,082,818	55	460,462	62	136,300
Texas.....	338	318	310	6,623,600	81	1,027,357	117	376,200
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	18	18	18	311,900	5	47,100	8	26,000
Idaho.....	25	25	25	274,950	6	40,597	14	35,100
Wyoming.....	6	5	5	29,000	1	1,000	(1)	(1)
Colorado.....	57	56	56	978,200	21	121,428	20	54,700
New Mexico.....	14	13	13	119,625	5	10,320	7	16,750
Arizona.....	19	17	17	277,500	8	34,554	10	16,500
Utah.....	3	3	3	34,000	2	2,075		
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	76	73	68	1,859,250	23	474,250	21	30,100
Oregon.....	98	95	94	1,217,285	29	75,199	30	67,500
California.....	174	168	165	5,862,609	80	1,106,196	48	143,300
Other States.....	11	9	8	235,800	2	7,500	6	44,640

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Maine, 2; Vermont, 2; Connecticut, 1; North Dakota, 1; Delaware, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	5,566	5,364	\$11,273,964	\$4,271,746	\$1,159,682	\$892,269
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	5	5	15,903	7,085	2,154	422
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	52	52	156,440	58,773	17,894	8,524
New Jersey.....	4	4	22,816	6,716	3,586	120
Pennsylvania.....	141	139	464,906	159,337	48,200	55,761
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	389	384	1,048,436	359,328	115,889	102,723
Indiana.....	533	520	935,518	377,789	112,240	90,262
Illinois.....	510	482	880,124	365,968	95,684	82,056
Michigan.....	87	83	166,571	57,872	12,190	12,723
Wisconsin.....	26	24	80,023	15,525	1,691	1,838
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	42	41	68,650	36,547	4,410	4,289
Iowa.....	242	235	446,271	186,876	41,136	35,251
Missouri.....	557	528	755,681	291,930	97,776	54,084
South Dakota.....	13	12	7,626	4,949	111	546
Nebraska.....	116	114	222,406	86,320	21,904	10,979
Kansas.....	269	260	519,748	213,049	50,321	37,452
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	32	31	85,000	30,279	9,903	6,296
District of Columbia.....	8	8	71,099	18,422	12,172	2,877
Virginia.....	223	218	320,293	125,120	25,275	18,421
West Virginia.....	103	95	173,454	68,368	14,273	14,107
North Carolina.....	176	172	173,399	68,918	10,298	24,091
South Carolina.....	14	14	13,432	5,385	1,058	1,133
Georgia.....	100	98	123,694	52,493	11,937	8,097
Florida.....	52	49	153,512	61,370	11,622	22,268
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	487	458	759,598	280,274	74,815	68,888
Tennessee.....	116	110	257,887	82,352	24,083	16,353
Alabama.....	42	41	74,713	27,819	4,884	5,700
Mississippi.....	49	48	59,183	27,376	2,350	9,249
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	101	89	132,628	58,867	9,361	8,089
Louisiana.....	24	23	65,463	23,120	4,794	7,089
Oklahoma.....	215	205	502,880	208,161	54,875	27,179
Texas.....	338	326	874,798	326,869	96,581	59,945
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	18	17	44,781	20,115	2,852	2,372
Idaho.....	25	25	51,738	24,186	2,858	3,589
Wyoming.....	6	6	14,321	7,583	780	2,110
Colorado.....	57	57	215,618	57,352	11,924	6,299
New Mexico.....	14	14	37,533	16,385	2,260	2,138
Arizona.....	19	19	45,719	18,980	4,858	3,683
Utah.....	3	3	5,258	3,380	36	200
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	76	75	216,276	77,127	25,202	9,522
Oregon.....	98	97	189,724	83,007	18,459	13,984
California.....	174	174	769,546	261,941	94,968	38,440
Other States.....	11	19	42,278	8,433	2,018	4,150

1 Includes: Maine, 2; Vermont, 2; Connecticut, 1; North Dakota, 2; Delaware, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other cur- rent expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,175,347	\$2,146,619	\$258,387	\$232,068	\$251,078	\$557,777	\$329,011
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	1,242	1,831	160	75	75	914	1,945
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	12,078	33,765	3,614	3,467	4,451	10,566	3,308
New Jersey.....	4,204	3,324	661	848	1,268	1,955	134
Pennsylvania.....	46,951	94,826	9,301	8,001	8,192	22,136	12,201
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	98,536	212,039	25,272	16,513	18,617	53,997	45,522
Indiana.....	71,957	164,168	22,017	20,907	28,267	69,186	19,725
Illinois.....	71,145	165,843	16,785	14,840	19,905	35,970	20,928
Michigan.....	15,718	48,336	3,755	2,078	1,484	9,529	2,936
Wisconsin.....	2,333	6,796	645	386	179	480	150
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	3,824	9,928	1,092	2,212	2,023	2,280	1,475
Iowa.....	24,742	97,982	7,497	6,379	7,892	28,315	10,231
Missouri.....	43,711	170,281	19,878	16,189	12,771	28,610	20,401
South Dakota.....	893	632	92	115	77	2	239
Nebraska.....	22,678	50,679	2,581	5,105	3,678	12,435	6,047
Kansas.....	46,664	102,366	9,332	12,100	19,962	16,039	12,463
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	7,428	17,668	2,316	1,135	640	6,263	3,732
District of Columbia.....	5,895	28,506	1,182	318	70	1,260	397
Virginia.....	33,285	64,798	10,662	8,505	6,387	14,385	13,455
West Virginia.....	27,879	26,639	3,674	4,348	4,044	6,360	3,762
North Carolina.....	24,481	18,738	4,719	4,472	4,368	9,324	3,990
South Carolina.....	1,980	1,051	1,059	553	459	491	283
Georgia.....	15,004	14,844	4,956	2,043	1,860	7,720	5,240
Florida.....	21,457	20,767	2,905	2,784	1,506	6,748	2,085
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	72,892	134,312	23,066	15,728	17,851	48,990	22,692
Tennessee.....	33,303	54,006	8,298	11,615	6,892	14,670	5,515
Alabama.....	8,279	12,167	1,943	3,690	3,135	3,646	3,550
Mississippi.....	4,527	4,164	1,531	1,671	2,393	2,765	3,257
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	21,055	21,436	2,876	2,327	1,505	5,574	1,538
Louisiana.....	10,215	15,946	691	472	325	1,805	1,006
Oklahoma.....	59,418	92,680	10,175	7,499	9,050	18,290	15,553
Texas.....	96,911	154,203	21,983	24,485	25,739	30,200	37,882
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	5,320	9,071	897	547	613	1,778	1,216
Idaho.....	7,027	7,715	731	784	1,896	1,517	1,935
Wyoming.....	1,000	1,691	50	109	78	920	-----
Colorado.....	95,156	29,143	1,067	3,076	2,332	4,315	4,054
New Mexico.....	5,764	6,657	653	482	937	2,241	1,016
Arizona.....	4,185	8,264	1,316	1,430	733	1,008	1,262
Utah.....	215	1,007	80	25	5	310	-----
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	27,458	50,189	3,096	2,717	7,852	8,828	4,285
Oregon.....	13,478	27,433	5,357	7,003	6,381	4,314	9,708
California.....	88,083	154,344	19,522	13,405	10,191	59,185	23,467
Other States.....	17,026	7,384	280	30	45	2,456	456

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Disciples of Christ trace their origin to a movement in the early part of the nineteenth century, when a number of leaders arose who pleaded for the Bible alone, without human addition in the form of creeds and formulas. At first they emphasized Christian fellowship and the independence of the local church, without adherence to any ecclesiastical system. Somewhat later an element was added which sought to restore the union of the churches through a "return, in doctrine, ordinance, and life, to the religion definitely outlined" in the New Testament.

In 1807 Rev. Thomas Campbell, a minister of the Secession branch of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, came to the United States, was received cordially, and found employment in western Pennsylvania. Finding that, in the generally destitute condition of that region, a number of families belonging to other presbyteries had not for a long time enjoyed the communion service, he invited them to attend his service. For this he was censured by his presbytery, but upon his appeal to the Associate Synod of North America, on account of informalities in the proceedings of the presbytery, he was released from censure. In the presentation of his case, however, he emphasized very strongly the evils of sectarianism, and as it became increasingly evident that his views differed from those of the presbytery, he formally withdrew from the synod. In 1809 his son, Alexander Campbell, with the rest of the family, joined him, and an organization called the Christian Association of Washington, Pa., was formed. From this association was issued a "declaration and address," which became historic.

Its main purpose was to set forth the essential unity of the Church of Christ, which, while necessarily existing in particular and distinct societies, ought to have "no schisms, or uncharitable divisions among them." To this end, it claimed that nothing should be inculcated "as articles of faith or terms of communion but what is expressly taught and enjoined * * * in the Word of God," which is "the perfect constitution for the worship, discipline, and government of the New Testament Church," nor has "any human authority power to impose new commands and ordinances upon the church." While "inferences and deductions from Scripture promises * * * may be truly called the doctrine of God's Holy Word, yet they are not formally binding upon the consciences of Christians," and while "doctrinal expositions of divine truths are advantageous, yet they ought not to be made terms of Christian communion," all the "precious saints of God" being under obligation "to love each other as brethren."

Division among Christians is characterized as "a horrid evil, fraught with many evils," anti-Christian, anti-Scriptural, antinatural, and "productive of confusion and every evil work." Membership in the church should be confined to such as "profess their faith in Christ and obedience to Him in all things according to the Scriptures," and "continued to manifest the reality of their profession by their temper and conduct." Ministers are "to inculcate none other things than those articles of faith and holiness expressly revealed and enjoined in the Word of God," and in administration are to observe the "example of the Primitive Church without any additions whatsoever of human opinions or inventions of men." Should there be any "circumstantials indispensably necessary to the observance of divine ordinances not found upon the page of express revelation," these may be adopted only under the title of "human expedients without any pretense to a more sacred origin."

The publication of this address did not meet with much response, and the two Campbells appear to have been somewhat uncertain as to just what to do. The development of their Christian Association into a distinct denomination was the very thing they did not wish, and accordingly overtures were made to the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh. The address, however, stood in the way of acceptance, and in 1810 they and their associates organized "The First Church of the Christian Association of Washington, meeting at Cross Roads and Brush Run, Washington County, Pennsylvania."

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Dr. Stephen J. Corey, president, the United Christian Missionary Society, Disciples of Christ, Indianapolis, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

Subsequently, an invitation was given to the members of this association to join the Redstone Baptist Association, but difficulties arose on both sides. The Campbells had accepted the general principle of believers' baptism, but some elements in their position were not pleasing to the Baptists. On the other hand, the Baptist Association, in accepting the Philadelphia Confession of Faith, had done the very thing to which the Campbells objected. Still it seemed advantageous for them to enter into fellowship with the churches nearest to their own in belief and practice, and, accordingly, the invitation was accepted. This alliance, however, did not continue for any length of time, as difference of views became more evident, and later the Campbell association withdrew and joined the Mahoning Baptist Association, in which their teachings had gained general acceptance. In 1829, however, since a majority of the members believed that there was no warrant in Scripture for an organization such as theirs, the association was disbanded as an ecclesiastical body. Alexander Campbell was opposed to this action, as he thought that such an organization was needed and that there was no reason why a specific "Thus saith the Lord" should be required in a case of this character.

Meanwhile, Barton W. Stone, another Presbyterian minister, and a number of his associates had accepted the principle of baptism by immersion, although comparatively few made it a test of fellowship; and as they came into relations with Alexander Campbell a partial union was effected in Lexington, Ky., in the early part of 1832. In this there seems to have been no effort at entire agreement, but only a readiness to cooperate heartily. When the question arose as to the name to be adopted, Mr. Stone favored "Christians," as the name given in the beginning by divine authority. Mr. Campbell and his friends preferred the name "Disciples" as less offensive to good people and quite as scriptural. The result was that no definite action was taken and both names were used, the local organization being known, generally, as a "Christian Church," or a "Church of Christ," and, rarely, as a "Church of Disciples," or a "Disciples' Church."

During the first few years of the movement, Alexander Campbell and other leaders were often engaged in more or less heated controversies with representatives of other denominations. Gradually, however, these discussions became less frequent and at the same time more conciliatory in tone.

The growth of the new organization was very rapid, especially in the Middle West. Throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Missouri it gathered numerous congregations, though there was evident a strong objection to any such association, even for fellowship, as would appear to involve ecclesiastical organization. This manifested itself in various ways, especially in opposition to the use of societies for carrying on missionary work. The use of instrumental music in the churches also occasioned dissatisfaction.

During the Civil War the movement suffered from the general disorganization of the sections in which it had gained its strength, and the death of Alexander Campbell in 1866 was no doubt a severe blow. From the effect of these discouragements, however, it soon recovered, and the period since that war has been one of rapid expansion. With this expansion there developed, out of the objections referred to above, and especially to any semblance of ecclesiastical organization and to the use of instrumental music in the churches, two parties, generally termed "Progressives" and "Conservatives." The former were anxious to include all under one general head as was done in the census report for 1890, leaving each church free to conduct its affairs in its own way, but the Conservatives objected, and insisted on separate classification. Accordingly, in the report for 1906 and in subsequent reports the "Conservative" churches have been listed as Churches of Christ. The line of demarcation between the two bodies, however, is by no means clear.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal position of the Disciples has been summarized as follows: They accept the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; the all-sufficiency of the Bible as a revelation of God's will and a rule of faith and life; the revelation of God in threefold personality of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, as set forth by the Apostles; the divine glory of Jesus Christ as the Son of God, His incarnation, doctrine, miracles, death as a sin offering, resurrection, ascension, and coronation; the personality of the Holy Spirit and His divine mission to convince the world of sin, righteousness, and judgment to come, and to comfort and sanctify the people of God; the alienation of man from his Maker, and the necessity of faith, repentance, and obedience in order to salvation; the obligation of the divine ordinances of baptism and the

Lord's Supper; the duty of observing the Lord's day in memory of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus; the necessity of holiness on the part of believers; the divine appointment of the Church of Christ, composed of all who by faith and obedience confess His name, with its ministries and services for the edification of the body of Christ and the conversion of the world; the obligation of all disciples to carry the gospel into all the world, "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you"; the fullness and freeness of the salvation that is in Christ to all who will accept it on the New Testament conditions; the final judgment, with the reward of the righteous and punishment of the wicked.

In addition to these beliefs, in which they are in general accord with other Protestant churches, the Disciples hold certain positions which they regard as distinctive:

1. Feeling that "to believe and to do none other things than those enjoined by our Lord and His Apostles must be infallibly safe," they aim "to restore in faith and spirit and practice the Christianity of Christ and His Apostles as found on the pages of the New Testament."

2. Affirming that "the sacred Scriptures as given of God answer all purposes of a rule of faith and practice, and a law for the government of the church, and that human creeds and confessions of faith spring out of controversy and, instead of being bonds of union, tend to division and strife," they reject all such creeds and confessions.

3. They place especial emphasis upon "the Divine Sonship of Jesus, as the fundamental fact of Holy Scripture, the essential creed of Christianity, and the one article of faith in order to baptism and church membership."

4. Believing that in the Scriptures "a clear distinction is made between the law and the gospel," they "do not regard the Old and New Testaments as of equally binding authority upon Christians," but that "the New Testament is as perfect a constitution for the worship, government, and discipline of the New Testament church as the Old was for the Old Testament church."

5. While claiming for themselves the New Testament names of "Christians," or "Disciples," "they do not deny that others are Christians or that other churches are Churches of Christ."

6. Accepting the divine personality of the Holy Spirit, through whose agency regeneration is begun, they hold that men "must hear, believe, repent, and obey the gospel to be saved."

7. Repudiating any doctrine of "baptismal regeneration," and insisting that there is no other prerequisite to regeneration than confession of faith with the whole heart in the personal living Christ, they regard baptism by immersion "as one of the items of the original divine system," and as "commanded in order to the remission of sins."

8. Following the apostolic model, the Disciples celebrate the Lord's Supper on each Lord's day, "not as a sacrament, but as a memorial feast," from which no sincere follower of Christ of whatever creed or church connection is excluded.

9. The Lord's day with the Disciples is not a Sabbath, but a New Testament institution, commemorating our Lord's resurrection, and consecrated by apostolic example.

10. The Church of Christ is a divine institution; sects are unscriptural and unapostolic. The sect name, spirit, and life should give place to the union and cooperation that distinguished the church of the New Testament.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Disciples churches are congregational. Each local church elects its own officers, calls its own ministers, and conducts its own affairs with no supervision by any outside ecclesiastical authority. Persons are received for membership in the church on profession of their faith in Christ and baptism, which follows either at the same or at some subsequent service. The officers of the church are the elders and deacons, the pastor usually being one of the elders. The elders have special care of the spiritual interests of the congregation, and the deacons of its financial affairs and benevolences, although the distinction between elders and deacons is not always observed. Applicants for the ministry are ordained by authority of the local church, the ceremony of ordination being conducted by the pastor and elders of the church, sometimes by a visiting evangelist, or occasionally by an association of neighboring churches. The minister is a member of the church where he is located, whether as pastor or as evangelist, and is amenable to its discipline. For conference in regard to ministerial matters, and

a general supervision over ministerial standing, ministerial associations are formed, but they are simply advisory, the authority resting with the local church of which the minister is a member.

There is no national ecclesiastical organization of the churches. There is an International Convention of Disciples of Christ, which is composed of individual members of the churches. These may or may not be selected by the churches, but their standing in the convention is personal rather than representative, and the convention as such has no authority over the action of the churches, which are at liberty to accept or reject its recommendations.

For mutual conference in regard to their general affairs, the churches unite in district and State conventions. These conventions, however, have no ecclesiastical authority, the ultimate responsibility in every case resting in the local church.

In accordance with the principles that have been emphasized in their history, the Disciples of Christ, individually, in their local church organization, in their organized societies, and in their denominational relations, have constantly sought to secure the overcoming of denominational distinction and the unity of the church in its broadest sense. They are thus represented in the various interdenominational movements, especially the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the International Council of Religious Education, the Advisory Committee of the World Conference on Faith and Order, the World Alliance for International Friendship through the churches, the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, the Near East Relief, the Boy Scouts of America, the Y. M. C. A., and similar organizations.

WORK

The general activities of the Disciples of Christ are carried on through several societies or boards which, in their organization, are independent of any ecclesiastical control, although the various individuals are representative of their membership. A general convention, called The International Convention of Disciples of Christ, consisting of members of the churches, meets annually. Its object is to promote unity, economy, and efficiency among the philanthropic organizations of the churches, promote equitable representation, and secure closer cooperation. Its powers are advisory.

While the earlier sentiment was somewhat adverse to the organization of societies, Alexander Campbell's first association at Washington, Pa., was practically a missionary or church extension society, and the organization with which Barton W. Stone was identified was distinctly evangelistic in its nature. It was with Mr. Campbell's full approval that in 1849 the American Christian Missionary Society was formed at Cincinnati, its object being, as stated in its constitution, " * * * to promote the preaching of the Gospel in this and other lands." He was the first president and held the office 18 years, until his death in 1866. In 1874 the Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized. Prior to this time a large number of State, district, and city societies had been formed. The next year the Foreign Christian Missionary Society came into being, followed in 1887 by the National Benevolent Association of the Christian Church, in 1888 by the Board of Church Extension, in 1895 by the Board of Ministerial Relief, in 1910 by the Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity, in 1914 by the Board of Education, and later by the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare.

These boards continued to function separately until, at the International Convention in Kansas City in 1917, the three missionary societies appointed a committee on unification, instructing the committee to seek to bring about the complete unification of societies so that they should function as one organization, having one headquarters and one management. It was proposed that whatever organization should ultimately be brought about, it should have on its board and its executive committee equal representation of men and women.

The committee on cooperation and unification held a preliminary meeting in Indianapolis, December 11, 1917. The original proposal was to unite the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and the American Christian Missionary Society, the latter involving the Board of Church Extension, which was a board of the American Society. Later the Board of Ministerial Relief and the National Benevolent Association sought representation on the committee and voted to join the above-mentioned boards in forming the United Christian Missionary Society.

When the committee on cooperation and unification came squarely up to the legal problems involved in a merger of the several societies, it found that technically such a merger, involving as it would the immediate surrender and dissolution

of the old boards, could not be accomplished, or at least, not for a period of years. It seemed, however, that the objects sought in the unification could be accomplished by creating a new society, duly incorporated, to which the operating functions of the old boards should be committed. The old societies, however, were to continue their legal existence in the States where they originated, for the purpose of holding the trusts committed to them and of discharging the responsibilities required by law.

Appropriate articles of agreement were drawn up and adopted by each of the boards and societies prior to their coming together in the International Convention at Cincinnati, in 1919. At this convention, the constitution and bylaws of the new United Christian Missionary Society were presented and adopted, and the organization was effected. The executive committee chose St. Louis, Mo., as the operative headquarters for the United Christian Missionary Society, and it began its functions there October 1920. In 1928 the Society moved its headquarters to Indianapolis, Ind., where it is located in its own commodious quarters, called The Missions Building.

In 1928 the Department of Ministerial Relief was set apart to be absorbed in the Board of the Pension Fund of Disciples of Christ, in 1933 the Church Extension Board took over church loans, and the National Benevolent Association assumed control of the benevolent homes of the Disciples of Christ.

In 1935 the Department of Social Education and Social Action and the Department of Higher Education were added to the United Christian Missionary Society.

The foreign missionary work carried on by the Disciples of Christ through the United Christian Missionary Society in 1938 covered the Belgian Congo, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, Argentina, and Paraguay. Work by nationals is also carried on in Jamaica and at Batang on the Tibetan border.

During 1937 there were 5,628 baptisms in foreign fields. The 499 day schools on the foreign field had a total enrollment of 17,133. The 10 hospitals and 16 dispensaries treated 466,933 persons. Appropriations for pastoral support were received by 58 home mission churches during the year through the United Christian Missionary Society.

Work was conducted among immigrants, and among French groups, Highlanders, Indians, Negroes, Orientals, Spanish-Americans, and Mexicans.

The National Benevolent Association conducted 6 homes for the aged, caring for a family of 873. The Board of Church Extension in 1937 made 382 loans to churches and had a loan fund of \$2,789,606.

The educational work of the Disciples of Christ is carried on through 27 colleges and schools of higher grade, which provide classical, scientific, and professional training for both sexes and cover every phase of ministerial training.

The Pension Fund of the Disciples of Christ shows, in 1937, assets of \$2,206,255 and a total pension family of 1,446.

The purpose of the Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity is to watch for every indication of Christian unity and to hasten the time by intercessory prayer, the holding of friendly conferences, and the distribution of Christian unity literature.

Following are some interesting statistics, taken from the 1937 yearbook of the Disciples of Christ: Total church membership in 41 countries throughout the world, 1,761,778; total Bible school enrollment throughout the world, 1,168,488; number of churches reported throughout the world, 8,957; number of ministers in the United States and Canada, 7,333.

During 1936 the total contributed in the United States and Canada to the national boards reporting to the international convention of the Disciples of Christ, including amounts given to the various State and provincial missionary societies, was \$2,928,476.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 48

EVANGELICAL CHURCH
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,695	551	1,144	32.5	67.5
Members, number.....	212,446	118,075	94,371	55.6	44.4
Average membership per church.....	125	214	82		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	87,901	48,062	39,839	54.7	45.3
Female.....	123,964	69,945	54,019	56.4	43.6
Sex not reported.....	581	68	513	11.7	88.3
Males per 100 females.....	70.0	68.7	73.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10,197	6,053	4,144	59.4	40.6
13 years and over.....	194,697	109,244	85,453	56.1	43.9
Age not reported.....	7,552	2,778	4,774	36.8	63.2
Percent under 13 years ¹	5.0	5.2	4.6		
Church edifices, number.....	1,679	550	1,129	32.8	67.2
Value—number reporting.....	1,660	543	1,117	32.7	67.3
Amount reported.....	\$21,043,229	\$14,547,973	\$6,495,256	69.1	30.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$20,683,147	\$14,268,747	\$6,414,400	69.0	31.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$360,082	\$279,226	\$80,856	77.5	22.5
Average value per church.....	\$12,677	\$26,702	\$5,815		
Debt—number reporting.....	441	304	137	68.9	31.1
Amount reported.....	\$3,084,972	\$3,652,778	\$332,194	91.7	8.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	657	145	512	22.1	77.9
Parsonages, number.....	1,303	483	820	37.1	62.9
Value—number reporting.....	1,193	473	720	39.6	60.4
Amount reported.....	\$4,032,896	\$2,143,604	\$1,889,292	53.2	46.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,687	551	1,136	32.7	67.3
Amount reported.....	\$4,057,521	\$2,537,010	\$1,520,511	62.5	37.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,438,804	\$780,446	\$658,358	54.2	45.8
All other salaries.....	\$250,727	\$182,671	\$68,056	72.9	27.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$305,808	\$184,599	\$121,209	60.4	39.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$260,824	\$204,698	\$56,126	78.5	21.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$760,271	\$557,901	\$202,370	73.4	26.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$88,765	\$56,756	\$32,009	63.9	36.1
Home missions.....	\$202,462	\$121,313	\$81,149	59.9	40.1
Foreign missions.....	\$140,037	\$82,929	\$57,108	59.2	40.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$234,377	\$134,135	\$100,242	57.2	42.8
All other purposes.....	\$375,446	\$231,562	\$143,884	61.7	38.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,405	\$4,604	\$1,333		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,559	534	1,025	34.3	65.7
Officers and teachers.....	28,543	13,119	15,424	46.0	54.0
Scholars.....	248,006	132,803	115,863	53.4	46.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	385	165	220	42.9	57.1
Officers and teachers.....	2,651	1,306	1,345	49.3	50.7
Scholars.....	18,866	10,447	8,419	55.4	44.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	51	46	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	284	148	136	52.1	47.9
Scholars.....	3,171	1,872	1,299	59.0	41.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	45	20	25	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	525	303	222	57.7	42.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported. ² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who are on the register of communicants in each local church, having subscribed to the doctrine of the church.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The figures are not entirely comparable for the various periods, however, by reason of the division between this church and the United Evangelical Church and their merger at a subsequent date.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number	1,695	2,054	1,635	1,755
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-359		-120	
Percent.....	-17.5		-6.8	
Members, number	212,446	206,080	120,766	104,898
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	6,366		15,858	
Percent.....	3.1		15.1	
Average membership per church.....	125	100	74	60
Church edifices, number	1,670	2,030	1,582	1,617
Value—number reporting.....	1,660	1,980	1,565	1,609
Amount reported.....	\$21,043,229	\$25,380,761	\$8,317,973	\$5,810,620
Average value per church.....	\$12,677	\$12,761	\$5,315	\$3,617
Debt—number reporting.....	441	411	271	204
Amount reported.....	\$3,984,972	\$3,872,447	\$771,943	\$374,969
Parsonages, number	1,303			
Value—number reporting.....	1,193	1,165	762	680
Amount reported.....	\$4,032,896	\$5,299,245	\$1,932,269	\$1,297,666
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,687	2,636	1,615	
Amount reported.....	\$4,057,521	\$5,951,009	\$1,939,368	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,438,804			
All other salaries.....	\$250,727			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$305,808	\$4,636,483	\$1,197,884	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$260,824			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$760,271			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$88,765			
Home missions.....	\$202,462			
Foreign missions.....	\$140,037	\$1,303,462	\$717,151	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$234,377			
All other purposes.....	\$375,446			
Not classified.....		\$11,064	\$24,333	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,405	\$2,023	\$1,201	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,559	2,000	1,535	1,571
Officers and teachers.....	28,543	30,041	19,897	19,977
Scholars.....	248,666	280,195	172,129	121,822

¹ Figures given are those for the Evangelical Association as then constituted. Because of this fact, the increase in churches and members from 1916 to 1926 is not shown, as the data are not comparable.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Evangelical Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Evangelical Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,698	561	1,144	212,446	118,075	94,371	87,901	123,084	561	70.9	1,559	28,543	248,666
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	7	6	1	502	469	33	170	320		54.0	7	106	816
Rhode Island.....	1	1		107	107		40	67		(1)	1	14	91
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	54	36	18	7,555	5,016	1,639	2,985	4,484	86	68.0	53	932	7,749
New Jersey.....	7	6	1	911	733	178	332	670		57.3	7	131	1,012
Pennsylvania.....	470	135	335	63,107	37,351	25,756	25,063	37,434	10	68.6	429	8,653	80,734
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:													
Ohio.....	147	54	93	22,452	14,488	7,964	8,942	13,510		66.2	135	2,801	26,598
Indiana.....	84	29	55	12,853	7,622	4,931	5,288	7,565		69.9	79	1,571	13,883
Illinois.....	116	46	69	18,270	10,585	7,685	7,623	10,384	263	73.4	112	2,249	19,853
Michigan.....	106	40	66	11,979	7,351	4,628	4,876	7,104		68.6	100	1,817	15,988
Wisconsin.....	143	47	96	16,353	8,323	8,030	7,405	8,928	20	82.9	117	1,973	15,707
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:													
Minnesota.....	80	23	57	8,112	3,871	4,241	3,544	4,558	10	77.8	73	1,174	8,477
Iowa.....	86	18	68	11,547	3,749	7,798	4,994	6,468	85	77.2	82	1,303	11,132
Missouri.....	10	4	6	1,348	827	521	594	754		73.8	9	150	1,336
North Dakota.....	53	4	49	3,126	587	2,539	1,341	1,785		75.1	46	577	4,661
South Dakota.....	35	4	31	2,001	460	1,541	884	1,117		70.1	29	416	3,101
Nebraska.....	69	10	59	6,728	1,573	5,155	2,841	3,887		73.1	62	1,004	7,432
Kansas.....	65	14	51	8,252	2,818	5,434	3,487	4,705		73.2	63	1,080	9,186
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	24	13	11	3,264	2,322	942	1,352	1,912		70.7	24	501	4,136
District of Co- lumbia.....	1	1		470	470		188	287		63.8	1	63	620
West Virginia.....	7		7	423		423	163	260		62.7	7	73	470
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2	2		479	479		200	279		71.7	2	59	590
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	10	4	6	1,169	707	462	470	699		67.2	10	159	1,492
Texas.....	6	3	3	523	297	226	189	334		56.6	5	82	698
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	13	3	10	887	303	584	341	478	68	71.3	10	128	1,077
Colorado.....	23	10	13	2,546	1,347	1,199	1,055	1,491		70.8	23	349	2,780
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	18	8	10	1,626	944	682	705	882	39	79.9	17	255	2,059
Oregon.....	42	14	28	3,802	2,115	1,687	1,882	2,420		57.1	39	653	4,533
California.....	17	16	1	2,054	1,901	93	847	1,207		70.2	17	270	2,455

* Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,695	2,054	1,635	1,755	212,446	206,020	120,756	104,898	10,197	194,697	7,552	5.0
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	7	10	11	10	502	711	602	590	8	494	-----	1.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	54	62	65	64	7,555	7,762	6,420	5,597	244	7,311	-----	3.2
New Jersey.....	7	6	7	9	911	811	751	762	37	874	-----	4.1
Pennsylvania.....	470	544	208	233	63,107	59,971	14,074	13,204	3,176	57,676	2,355	5.2
E. NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	147	171	164	186	22,452	22,090	18,029	14,032	1,011	20,022	1,419	4.8
Indiana.....	84	98	111	111	12,853	12,238	10,876	8,787	856	11,933	60	6.7
Illinois.....	115	136	106	126	18,270	16,951	9,408	8,660	1,147	16,567	556	6.5
Michigan.....	106	128	137	139	11,879	11,529	9,599	7,575	513	11,466	-----	4.3
Wisconsin.....	143	176	214	222	16,353	16,107	14,076	13,280	367	14,540	1,456	2.4
W. NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	80	107	121	126	8,112	8,671	7,864	7,450	243	7,630	239	3.1
Iowa.....	88	116	85	110	11,547	11,185	5,847	5,429	571	10,298	678	5.3
Missouri.....	10	15	19	22	1,348	1,344	1,410	1,031	195	1,163	-----	14.5
North Dakota.....	63	68	63	53	3,126	3,103	2,200	1,693	67	2,761	288	2.4
South Dakota.....	35	47	42	51	2,001	2,350	1,752	1,642	27	1,788	186	1.5
Nebraska.....	69	88	59	66	6,728	6,669	2,944	3,200	250	6,478	-----	3.7
Kansas.....	65	77	81	88	8,252	7,431	6,210	4,841	552	7,700	-----	6.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	24	28	6	8	3,264	3,141	520	540	124	3,140	-----	3.8
West Virginia.....	7	7	7	7	423	349	232	189	37	165	221	18.3
W. SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	10	15	12	18	1,169	914	491	386	115	1,054	-----	9.8
Texas.....	6	11	12	14	523	995	683	611	23	500	-----	4.4
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	13	14	8	-----	887	660	95	-----	56	831	-----	6.3
Colorado.....	23	28	15	9	2,546	2,306	868	345	164	2,382	-----	6.4
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	18	21	32	22	1,620	1,573	1,586	942	106	1,520	-----	6.5
Oregon.....	42	54	24	37	3,802	3,181	1,480	1,601	164	3,554	84	4.4
California.....	17	19	18	15	2,054	2,218	1,389	872	98	1,956	-----	4.8
Other States.....	24	8	8	9	1,056	890	654	604	57	999	-----	5.4

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Rhode Island, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Kentucky, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,685	1,879	1,660	\$21,043,229	441	\$3,984,972	1,193	\$4,032,896
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	7	7	7	84,000	5	17,587	2	(¹)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	54	53	52	1,051,550	29	371,117	45	203,960
New Jersey.....	7	7	7	159,000	6	76,095	6	44,500
Pennsylvania.....	470	464	460	6,342,650	114	1,492,591	293	984,616
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	147	147	145	2,197,624	31	497,278	107	338,050
Indiana.....	84	84	83	1,077,500	25	217,492	64	174,650
Illinois.....	115	115	114	2,037,762	32	194,588	98	345,745
Michigan.....	106	104	104	1,363,000	25	310,637	80	305,900
Wisconsin.....	143	141	140	1,764,650	38	208,447	88	369,650
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Minnesota.....	80	80	78	707,750	15	27,836	58	199,725
Iowa.....	86	86	85	941,650	16	61,664	74	264,200
Missouri.....	10	10	10	133,130	3	37,843	8	25,200
North Dakota.....	53	53	53	284,560	9	17,725	29	93,000
South Dakota.....	35	34	34	263,056	3	39,375	18	48,800
Nebraska.....	69	69	69	562,460	20	62,089	54	154,100
Kansas.....	65	65	65	530,626	11	40,605	50	127,050
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	24	24	23	369,700	13	103,458	16	74,000
West Virginia.....	7	7	6	21,100	1	5,300	2	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	10	9	9	96,200	3	23,672	8	14,100
Texas.....	6	5	5	29,400	2	4,500	4	9,900
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	13	13	13	78,500	7	35,861	10	37,050
Colorado.....	23	23	23	187,700	11	50,315	17	39,800
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	18	18	18	113,350	7	21,345	13	28,400
Oregon.....	42	40	37	244,331	10	35,507	20	61,800
California.....	17	17	16	257,000	4	26,099	17	63,500
Other States.....	4	4	4	185,000	1	8,136	3	24,600

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Rhode Island, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Kentucky, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,695	1,687	\$4,057,521	\$1,438,804	\$250,727	\$305,808
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	7	7	16,689	8,639	549	392
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	54	54	208,082	73,647	16,685	14,020
New Jersey.....	7	7	35,489	11,000	2,416	3,014
Pennsylvania.....	470	469	1,117,701	353,325	73,427	89,647
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	147	146	410,142	137,285	21,893	28,445
Indiana.....	84	84	219,139	75,985	15,912	18,122
Illinois.....	115	115	371,915	127,690	28,852	29,201
Michigan.....	100	100	258,842	89,680	15,211	17,709
Wisconsin.....	143	142	336,639	124,251	17,928	27,424
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	80	80	180,921	70,934	11,489	15,749
Iowa.....	86	85	177,730	80,333	8,536	11,425
Missouri.....	10	10	25,968	7,964	608	1,867
North Dakota.....	53	53	62,403	27,011	3,752	4,857
South Dakota.....	35	34	33,861	16,970	2,077	1,210
Nebraska.....	69	68	100,722	38,354	5,010	4,873
Kansas.....	65	65	120,748	52,246	6,518	8,091
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	24	24	81,301	27,033	5,921	9,879
West Virginia.....	7	7	2,696	1,404	90	10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	10	10	24,097	8,116	1,084	1,710
Texas.....	6	6	10,975	3,984	601	462
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	13	13	21,768	10,322	612	2,672
Colorado.....	23	21	33,962	14,758	722	1,567
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	18	18	41,372	15,248	1,427	3,493
Oregon.....	42	42	76,914	30,126	2,216	4,644
California.....	17	17	58,373	24,743	4,306	2,383
Other States.....	4	4	24,082	7,756	2,885	2,242

¹ Includes: Rhode Island, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Kentucky, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$260, 824	\$760, 271	\$38, 765	\$202, 482	\$140, 037	\$234, 377	\$375, 446
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	638	2, 382	304	670	798	554	1, 765
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	8, 987	54, 330	5, 274	7, 624	4, 036	9, 257	14, 222
New Jersey.....	900	12, 610	418	2, 490	610	1, 865	886
Pennsylvania.....	80, 675	231, 604	27, 359	41, 532	34, 341	81, 938	97, 763
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	20, 294	96, 373	8, 298	19, 343	14, 402	28, 281	41, 528
Indiana.....	19, 789	39, 555	7, 053	8, 786	7, 612	10, 470	15, 855
Illinois.....	25, 993	89, 048	8, 089	16, 192	13, 236	16, 053	37, 474
Michigan.....	19, 229	46, 589	4, 318	18, 086	8, 211	12, 031	32, 778
Wisconsin.....	21, 912	54, 772	6, 236	22, 796	9, 313	19, 888	32, 119
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	7, 691	23, 290	2, 935	12, 031	7, 199	12, 481	17, 122
Iowa.....	5, 631	22, 297	4, 530	10, 276	8, 651	7, 848	18, 203
Missouri.....	1, 664	7, 578	132	2, 286	1, 075	1, 059	1, 695
North Dakota.....	1, 785	7, 515	1, 869	6, 301	2, 019	1, 873	5, 421
South Dakota.....	298	3, 833	530	2, 330	922	2, 267	3, 418
Nebraska.....	9, 960	14, 506	1, 063	4, 845	4, 509	7, 412	9, 584
Kansas.....	2, 422	17, 856	2, 381	7, 253	6, 215	5, 911	11, 255
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	7, 594	16, 086	1, 337	3, 345	2, 648	2, 943	4, 615
West Virginia.....	200	270			97	470	155
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	1, 417	2, 531	250	931	5, 486	661	1, 911
Texas.....	439	2, 151	786	672	429	100	1, 321
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	1, 013	2, 468	78	1, 328	404	1, 161	1, 710
Colorado.....	1, 375	5, 843	341	1, 505	861	2, 216	4, 784
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	4, 984	4, 975	562	805	1, 408	2, 441	6, 039
Oregon.....	6, 155	9, 641	901	9, 864	1, 513	3, 248	7, 606
California.....	2, 780	8, 319	1, 964	5, 283	3, 080	1, 269	4, 256
Other States.....	963	3, 759	1, 164	888	1, 064	1, 180	2, 181

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	1,895	212,446	1,680	\$21,043,229	441	\$3,984,972	1,687	\$4,057,521	1,569	248,666
Atlantic.....	28	4,377	28	766,950	20	423,755	26	140,403	26	4,939
California.....	17	2,054	16	257,000	4	20,699	17	58,373	17	2,455
Central Pennsylvania.....	231	30,246	225	2,905,400	57	647,009	231	495,805	210	40,273
Colorado.....	23	2,546	23	157,700	11	56,315	21	33,062	23	2,780
East Pennsylvania.....	111	17,201	107	2,160,100	40	590,886	111	394,148	103	20,118
Illinois.....	108	17,368	107	1,987,912	30	196,655	108	363,708	105	19,013
Indiana.....	106	15,947	105	1,280,150	27	215,375	106	265,009	99	16,948
Iowa.....	85	11,517	84	940,650	16	61,664	84	176,950	81	11,101
Kansas.....	84	10,840	83	761,553	17	102,210	84	174,084	81	11,933
Michigan.....	115	12,454	113	1,405,400	28	317,837	115	266,583	108	16,538
Minnesota.....	79	8,092	78	707,750	15	27,836	79	180,436	72	8,440
Montana.....	13	887	13	78,500	7	35,861	13	21,768	10	1,077
Nebraska.....	70	6,657	70	560,850	20	52,680	69	97,441	63	7,513
New England.....	8	609	8	104,000	6	25,693	8	19,816	8	907
New York.....	43	5,659	41	668,800	21	125,353	43	146,420	42	5,659
North Dakota.....	54	3,146	53	284,550	9	17,725	54	62,888	47	4,680
Ohio.....	129	20,694	127	2,080,924	28	400,078	128	393,181	120	24,770
Oregon-Washington.....	60	5,428	55	357,681	17	56,852	60	117,286	56	6,592
Pittsburgh.....	149	17,763	147	1,520,750	25	262,158	148	267,381	137	23,413
South Dakota.....	35	2,001	34	263,056	3	39,375	34	33,861	29	3,101
Texas.....	6	523	5	29,400	2	4,500	6	10,975	5	698
Wisconsin.....	143	16,347	140	1,764,150	38	208,447	142	336,953	117	15,700

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The great religious awakening which took place in the United States at the close of the eighteenth century was at first largely confined to the English-speaking communities. It was inevitable, however, that others should feel the effect of the new spirit; and a number of leaders arose, through whose influence varying types of religious life developed, eventuating in different church organizations. Among them was Jacob Albright, who was born in Pottstown, Pa., in 1759, and died in 1808. Baptized in infancy, and confirmed in the Lutheran communion, he was later converted under the influence of a Reformed minister; but coming into connection with the Methodists, he declared his adherence to them and was licensed to exhort. Albright, who had begun to preach in 1796, felt called upon to devote himself particularly to work among the German people. It had not been his purpose to found a new church.

It was not until 1803 that an ecclesiastical organization was effected at a general assembly held in eastern Pennsylvania, when Mr. Albright was set apart as a minister of the gospel and ordained as an elder.

His training in the Methodist Episcopal Church influenced him in organizing the new movement, and many characteristic Methodist features, such as the circuit system and the itinerancy, were adopted. The first field of operations included the counties of Bucks, Berks, and Northampton, and extended into portions of Northumberland and Centre Counties. The first annual conference was held in Lebanon County, Pa., in November 1807. Albright was elected bishop,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. Raphael Dallas, general statistician of the Evangelical Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

and articles of faith and the book of discipline were adopted, but a full form of church government was not devised for some years. The first general conference convened in Buffalo Valley, Union County, Pa., in October 1816, at which time the denomination took the name Evangelical Association.

Although, in the beginning, the activities of the church were carried on in the German language only, the scope was soon widened by taking up work in the English language also; and of late years English has become the dominant language, practically displacing the German. The denomination spread into the Central States, and throughout the Northern and Western States from New England to the Pacific coast, and north into Canada.

For some years the missionary idea, which has always been a dominant purpose of the denomination, found its expression in local work; but in 1839 a general missionary society was organized, and a woman's society followed in 1883. In 1854 the church first reached out to Europe, and commenced an important work both in Germany and Switzerland. In 1876 Japan was occupied, and since then missions have been established in China, Russia, Poland-Latvia, and Africa. As early as 1815, a church publishing house was founded, and what is said to be the oldest German religious paper in the United States, *Der Christliche Botschafter*, was founded in 1836.

A division, in 1891, resulting in the organization of the United Evangelical Church, took from the denomination a large number of ministers and members.

Both denominations continued their separate existence until the end of the second decade of the separation when the growing conviction that the two churches should be reunited began to find articulate expression. The General Conference of the Evangelical Association of 1907 and that of the United Evangelical Church in 1910 took definite steps toward a reapproachment by the appointment of commissions on church union and federation. These commissions, after a series of meetings, agreed upon a partial basis of union in 1918, which basis was ratified by the General Conference of the United Evangelical Church in 1918 and by the General Conference of the Evangelical Association in 1919.

Commissions were again appointed which, in joint session in 1921, completed the basis of union; it was submitted to the annual conferences of both denominations, receiving the required constitutional majority in both churches. At a special session of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, and at a regular session of the General Conference of the United Evangelical Church, meeting simultaneously during the month of October 1922, the adoption of the Discipline and the Basis of Union was consummated, and on October 14, 1922, in the General Conference of the Evangelical Church, the two churches were united under the name of the Evangelical Church. This church is not one of the Lutheran bodies.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Evangelical Church is Arminian, and its articles of faith correspond very closely to those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They emphasize the divinity as well as perfect humanity of the Son of God and the true divinity of the Holy Ghost; and hold that the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments reveal the will of God so far as is necessary for salvation. Christian perfection is defined as "a state of grace in which we are so firmly rooted in God that we have instant victory over every temptation the moment it presents itself, without yielding in any degree; in which our rest, peace, and joy in God are not interrupted by the vicissitudes of life; in which, in short, sin has lost its power over us, and we rule over the flesh, the world, and Satan, yet in watchfulness." Entire sanctification is the basis of this perfection, which, however, constantly admits of a fuller participation in divine power and a constant expansion in spiritual capacity.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Evangelical Church is connectional in form. Bishops are elected by the General Conference for a term of 4 years, but are not ordained or consecrated as such. They are eligible for reelection and are general overseers of the work of the church. They preside at annual conferences and, as a board, decide all questions of law in the interval between General Conference sessions. The General Conference, which meets quadrennially, has been, since 1839, a delegated body. Previous to that time all elders of the church were members. The annual and quarterly conferences correspond to the similar bodies in the Methodist Episcopal Church; the annual conferences consisting of the ministers

within certain territorial bounds and a limited number of laymen; and the quarterly conferences consisting of the officers of the local congregations. District superintendents are elected for 4 years by the annual conference. Pastors are appointed annually, on the itinerant system. No time limit is imposed. The property of local congregations is controlled and managed by trustees for the use of the ministry and membership, and subject to the doctrine and polity of the denomination.

WORK

The general missionary work both home and foreign is under the care of a missionary society, whose members become such by the payment of dues. It carries on its work through a board, whose membership consists of the officers of the society (who are also the officers of the board); one ministerial delegate from each annual conference society; two delegates from the Woman's Missionary Society, the missionary executive secretaries; and eight laymen who are elected by the General Conference. The annual conferences are practically organized as branch societies for missionary work. All transactions of the missionary society are reviewed at the General Conference. The Woman's Missionary Society has 1,216 local societies, with a total membership of 33,606, and works under the general direction of the Board of Missions. This general board makes the annual appropriations for mission conferences in the United States and foreign lands, and these conferences in turn divide their respective appropriations among the various mission stations. In 1911 the missionary activities of the church were enlarged and a Young People's Missionary Circle was organized. It now has 624 societies with a membership of 15,522.

Appropriations for home mission work are directed to the support of the missionaries and the provision of homes for them. A considerable amount of work is done in the West and Northwest, including the western provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—and in the large cities of the United States. Of late, work has developed among the foreign nationalities in the United States, there being now 4 missions among Italians. The total number of missionaries reported in the home department in 1936 was 607, the number of churches aided was 957, and the contributions for the work were reported as \$494,400.

In close sympathy with the Board of Home Missions is the work of the Board of Church Extension in assisting needy mission congregations to erect church buildings by means of temporary loans at a minimum rate of interest. For this work, in 1936, there was contributed \$22,000. There is a general fund amounting to \$496,923, and a special fund of \$11,043, making a total of \$507,966.

Foreign missions are carried on through both the Board of Missions and the Woman's Missionary Society. The fields occupied are Japan, China, Germany, Poland, Latvia, France, Africa, Switzerland, and Russia. The most distinctively foreign mission work is that in China and Japan, in each of which there is a principal station, with various substations and churches connected with it. In 1936, in connection with the missions in these countries, there were reported 541 organized congregations, with 38,200 members; and 2 training schools. In addition, there were in Europe, generally under the care of native preachers, 424 churches, with 33,453 members; and in Canada, 111 churches, with 11,310 members. The total number of American missionaries employed was 40, chiefly in Asia, and there were 725 native workers, including deaconesses, most of them in Europe. In the foreign field there were also 7 hospitals and dispensaries, and 1 orphanage, with 45 inmates. The total amount contributed for foreign missions by the churches in 1936 was \$129,925, of which \$35,050 went to assist the work in Europe, \$50,000 that in Japan, \$32,000 that in China, and \$12,875 that in Africa. The contributions for the work in Canada are special and are not included in the regular contributions. The property in Europe is valued at \$2,630,500, that in Japan at \$427,253, and that in China at \$98,091, making a total of \$3,155,844. The general receipts of the missionary society for both the home and foreign fields have shown a steady increase, and in 1936 amounted to \$696,925. The average contribution in the whole denomination in 1936 for home and foreign missionary purposes was \$2.93 per member.

The educational work of the denomination in the United States in 1936 included 5 institutions of higher grade, with 1,562 students. The current income for educational work at home was \$482,700; great emphasis was placed upon raising a fund for endowments, which were materially increased. The value of property is estimated at \$3,496,000, and there is an endowment of \$1,758,911.

The institutional or philanthropic enterprises of the church include two orphanages, six homes for the aged, and three hospitals, with a deaconess home.

Aside from these institutions there is a charitable society, whose funds are in the form of a permanent endowment, the proceeds from which are applied to the support of aged ministers, or such as are in broken health, and to the support of families of deceased ministers. This is designated "The Superannuation Fund."

The young people of the church are enrolled in what is known as the Evangelical League of Christian Endeavor, which has in the United States 1,825 societies, with 43,521 members. These societies contributed \$52,818, of which \$12,279 was appropriated for missionary work and the remainder for various other purposes.

